

1649. A letter from the Administrator, National Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a copy of the report on quarterly estimate of personnel requirements; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1650. A letter from the Administrator, Federal Works Agency, transmitting the information for the purpose of making a determination of the number of employees necessary for the proper and efficient exercise of the functions of the Federal Works Agency for the quarter ending September 30, 1944; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1651. A letter from the Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting the quarterly estimate of personnel requirements of the National Labor Relations Board for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1652. A letter from the Chairman, War Production Board, transmitting a copy of the personnel requirements of the War Production Board for the first quarter of the fiscal year 1945; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1653. A letter from the Chairman, War Manpower Commission, transmitting Bureau of the Budget Forms Nos. A-29 for the War Manpower Commission; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

1654. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill for the relief of Fred A. Dimler and Gwendolyn E. Dimler, his wife; to the Committee on Claims.

1655. A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize certain transactions by disbursing officers of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

1656. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate for the Federal Security Agency for grants to States for old-age assistance, grants to States for aid to dependent children, grants to States for aid to the blind, and grants to States for unemployment compensation administration (H. Doc. No. 659); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. BURCH of Virginia: Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. H. R. 4780. A bill to fix the fees for domestic, insured, and collect-on-delivery mail, special-delivery service, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1639). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. Interim report pursuant to House Resolution 30. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Naval Affairs to study the progress of the war effort; without amendment (Rept. No. 1638). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PETERSON of Florida: Committee on the Public Lands. S. 1451. An act to amend the act entitled "An act for the confirmation of the title to the Saline Lands in Jackson County, State of Illinois, to D. H. Brush,

and others," approved March 2, 1861; without amendment (Rept. No. 1640). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida: Committee on the Public Lands. S. 1593. An act for the relief of the heirs and assigns of Widow Cesaire De Blanc; without amendment (Rept. No. 1641). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BUFFETT:

H. R. 5019. A bill to create and expand post-war employment and opportunity by encouraging the establishment of small businesses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'HARA:

H. R. 5020. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. R. 5021. A bill to provide for the establishment of a veterans' hospital in central Alaska; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 5022. A bill to provide for the establishment of a veterans' hospital in southeastern Alaska; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. WALTER:

H. R. 5023. A bill providing for the incorporation of the National Camp, Patriotic Order Sons of America, organized December 10, 1847; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:

H. R. 5024. A bill to provide for Federal aid to the States for the development, construction, improvement, and repair of public airports in the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PETERSON of Florida:

H. R. 5025. A bill to allow credit in connection with certain homestead entries for military or naval service rendered during World War No. 2; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Congress of Costa Rica, to the legislatures and heads of the Allied states engaged in the struggle for democracy, a message of support and affection on the occasion of the invasion of the continent of Europe; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to amend section 209 (f) of the Federal Social Security Act, defining "average monthly wage," to limit the elapsed quarters to those during which a wage earner was subject to the act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5852. By Mr. HEIDINGER: Resolution adopted by the Illinois Fuel Merchants Association, Chicago, Ill., presented by Robert M. Medill, director, department of mines and minerals, Springfield, Ill., petitioning the Government of the United States and the Bureau of Mines and Minerals to consider the State of Illinois as one of the sites for one of the proposed laboratories for the

hydrogenation of coal, shale, and other products to be explored in the United States of America by the Bureau of Mines; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

5853. Also, resolution from Local Union 116, Progressive Mine Workers of America, Carrier Mills, Ill., signed by Charles Howe, president, and William Pearson, recording secretary, petitioning the Congress to amend the Social Security Act to the end that any person working in a covered industry, who becomes completely disabled, shall, upon proper proof of such disability, receive the same benefits for the remainder of life as if such person had reached the age required for retirement; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5854. Also, resolution from Local Union No. 165, Progressive Mine Workers of America, Harrisburg, Ill., signed by Hubert Sisk, president, and Paul Moore, recording secretary, petitioning the Congress to amend the Social Security Act to provide that any person working in a covered industry, who becomes completely disabled, shall, upon proper proof of such disability, receive the same benefits for the remainder of life as if such person had reached the age required for retirement; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5855. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution No. 11 of the State Senate of California referring to the Social Security Act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5856. By Mr. SIMPSON of Pennsylvania: Petition of the residents of the Eighteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania, containing 120 signatures, opposing enactment of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or distribution of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5857. By the SPEAKER: Petition of various real estate owners, banks, and agents of New York City, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the inequities in the rent control section of the present Emergency Price Control Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

SENATE

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1944

(Legislative day of Tuesday, May 9, 1944)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

God of all grace and comfort, Thou knowest that upon us are desperate days when even our prayers are fashioned in agony and moistened with tears. Out of the depths we cry unto Thee as the thunder of battle bombards our ears and anxious yearnings grip our hearts. The things for which in more tranquil days we crave and strive grow suddenly small and pale into insignificance as, with a devoted love that has nothing left for its expression but prayer, we defy the long miles and in constant companionship are by the side of our fighting sons. Thou knowest, too, that their tired faces haunt our hours, as with the rockets' red glare and with bombs bursting in air they carry on for the joy of victory that is set before them, the triumph of liberty and decency.

While we fervently pray that the habitations of violence may be destroyed, we

pray, too, that Thou wilt cleanse us from moral pollution, from mental darkness. With the awful cost of another chance to build a fairer world ever before us, in ground plowed by such sacrifice save us from sowing seeds today that will bring but a bitter harvest of ill will and revenge to torment our children's children. Grant, we pray Thee, that we may not in such a day seek selfishly great things for ourselves but high things for civilization and mankind. Even as with the stern determination that we wage war against evil, so may we devote ourselves to the sacrificial service of peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HATCH, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Tuesday, June 13, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, and he announced that on June 13, 1944, the President had approved and signed the following acts and joint resolution:

S. 754. An act for the relief of Iver M. Gesteland;

S. 891. An act for the relief of Rebecca Collins and W. W. Collins;

S. 1081. An act to add certain lands to the Upper Mississippi River Wildlife and Fish Refuge;

S. 1093. An act for the relief of Fermin Salas;

S. 1112. An act for the relief of Taylor W. Tonger;

S. 1247. An act for the relief of the Bishopville Milling Co.;

S. 1305. An act for the relief of Anne Rebecca Lewis and Mary Lewis;

S. 1335. An act to amend the fourth and fifth provisos of section 2 of the act entitled "An act to promote the mining of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, and sodium on the public domain," approved February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437, 438; 30 U. S. C., secs. 201, 202);

S. 1355. An act for the relief of Robert C. Harris;

S. 1553. An act for the relief of J. M. Miller, James W. Williams, and Gilbert Theriot;

S. 1660. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Minnesota Department of Highways and the county of Crow Wing, in Minnesota, to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at Mill Street, in Brainerd, Minn.;

S. 1837. An act for the relief of Lt. (Jr. Gr.) Hugh A. Shiels, United States Naval Reserve;

S. 1944. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide books for the adult blind"; and

S. J. Res. 133. Joint resolution to extend the statute of limitations in certain cases.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE DURING RECESS—ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Under authority of the order of the 13th instant,

During the last recess of the Senate the following message was received from the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Senate: That the Speaker had signed the enrolled bill (S. 1767) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning

World War No. 2 veterans, and it was signed by the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. GILLETTE) on June 13, 1944.

REPORT OF THE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE DURING RECESS

Under authority of the order of the 13th instant,

During the last recess of the Senate Mr. McKELLAR (for Mr. McCARRAN), from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, reported it on June 13, 1944, with amendments, and submitted a report (No. 965) thereon.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE FILED DURING RECESS—AMENDMENTS

Under authority of the order of the 13th instant,

During the last recess of the Senate Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following notice in writing on June 14, 1944:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 64, after line 22, insert the following:

"Migration of workers: To enable the War Manpower Commission to provide, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Chairman of said Commission for the temporary migration of workers from foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere (pursuant to agreements between the United States and such foreign countries), for employment in the continental United States with industries and services essential to the war effort, including the transportation of such workers from points outside the United States to ports of entry of the United States and return (including transportation from place of employment in the United States to port of entry of the United States in any case of default by an employer to provide such transportation to a worker, in which event the employer shall be liable to the United States for the cost thereof), cost of temporary maintenance of workers in reception centers in foreign countries and in the United States, when necessary, reasonable subsistence and emergency medical care of such workers from the time of reporting for transportation to the United States or return to the country of origin until arrival at the destination, necessary assistance to meet emergency health and welfare problems while in the United States, when such assistance is not otherwise available to such persons, and guaranties of employment while in the United States to the extent agreed upon with the foreign country from which the workers are imported, \$2,465,000, of which not to exceed \$123,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses necessary for the foregoing, including not to exceed \$12,000 for temporary employment of administrative personnel outside continental United States, not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and binding outside continental United States without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and not to exceed \$25,800 for travel expenses: *Provided*, That no trans-

portation of workers shall be allowed hereunder unless the employer and the worker have entered into a contract for employment approved by said Chairman or his designee, and unless said Chairman certifies that reasonably adequate use is being made of local labor supply: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall remain available after June 30, 1945, for the purpose of fulfilling guaranties and other obligations theretofore incurred with respect to such foreign workers and for all other purposes connected with the protection and ultimate return of any workers theretofore transported: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the recruitment or transportation of workers for employment in agriculture."

Mr. McKELLAR also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4899, making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Under authority of the order of the 13th instant, during the last recess of the Senate, Mr. REED submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 48, after line 6, insert as a new paragraph:

"Temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons: For expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to provide temporary aid, not to extend beyond the duration of the existing war and 6 months thereafter, to enemy aliens and other persons excluded from areas designated pursuant to authority contained in Proclamations No. 2525 of December 7, 1941, and 2526 and 2527 of December 8, 1941, and Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, or whose normal means of livelihood has been interrupted by reasons of restrictions imposed by the Attorney General or any law or order authorizing the removal of persons whose presence may be deemed dangerous to the United States, and to the dependents of any of such persons, \$50,000: *Provided*, That funds may be transferred with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget to this appropriation from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority," in an amount not exceeding \$50,000, and shall be consolidated with this appropriation and the whole administered and accounted for as one fund: *Provided further*, That the Administrator may make expenditures from this appropriation, by advances or grants of funds or otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as he may designate, expenditures by such other agencies to be without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification laws."

Mr. REED also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4899, making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes,

which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 1764) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, as amended, and for other purposes, with an amendment; that the House insisted upon its amendment to the bill, asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BROWN of Georgia, Mr. BARRY, Mr. MONROE, Mr. WOLCOTT, Mr. CRAWFORD, and Mr. GAMBLE were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill (S. 1808) to authorize temporary appointment as officers in the Army of the United States of members of the Army Nurse Corps, female persons having the necessary qualifications for appointment in such corps, female dietetic and physical-therapy personnel of the Medical Department of the Army (exclusive of students and apprentices), and female persons having the necessary qualifications for appointment in such department as female dietetic or physical-therapy personnel, and for other purposes, and that the House receded from its amendment to the title of the bill.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4559) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4937) making appropriations for defense aid (lend-lease), for the participation by the United States in the work of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and for the Foreign Economic Administration, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes; agreed to the conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, and Mr. POWERS were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2711) for the relief of Mrs. Milfred Maag.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills and

joint resolutions, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 3150. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia," approved February 27, 1929;

H. R. 4659. An act to authorize the Soil Conservation Service to lend certain equipment;

H. R. 4867. An act to extend the health regulations of the District of Columbia to Government restaurants within the District of Columbia;

H. R. 4881. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code, the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended, and the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to classify a new synthetic drug, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4916. An act to amend the act of June 19, 1934 (Public Law No. 435, 73d Cong.);

H. J. Res. 289. Joint resolution authorizing the granting of permits to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect in January 1945, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 290. Joint resolution for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property in connection with the Presidential inaugural ceremonies of 1945; and

H. J. Res. 291. Joint resolution to provide for the quartering, in certain public buildings in the District of Columbia, of troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

S. 1848. An act for the relief of Claude R. Whitlock and for other purposes;

H. R. 3476. An act to approve a contract negotiated with the Klamath drainage district and to authorize its execution, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4771. An act to amend the part of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1920, as amended, relating to the conservation, care, custody, protection, and operation of the naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves;

H. R. 4833. An act to extend, for 2 additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar; and

H. J. Res. 286. Joint resolution providing for operation of naval petroleum and oil-shale reserves.

SURPLUS GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AND MATERIAL (S. DOC. NO. 203)

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore [Mr. GILLETTE] laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States, relating to Senate Resolution 195, agreed to March 14, 1944, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, June 13, 1944.

The Honorable the PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE,
Washington, D. C.

SIR: Reference is made to Senate Resolution 195 which was considered and agreed to on March 14, 1944, and which is here quoted:

Resolved, That the President is hereby requested to direct the appropriate executive agency or agencies to make a study and investigation with respect to (1) the types, quantities, cost, location, and custody of those war materials and other tangible property, real and personal, owned or controlled or hereafter acquired or controlled by or in behalf of the Government of the United States, which are or shall become no longer needed for war purposes; (2) the adequacy of current records and inventory controls to keep the Congress and the Executive informed as to the foregoing particulars with respect to such materials and property; and (3) those modifications in the methods of keeping such records and maintaining such controls which may be necessary to make the above information readily available to the appropriate Government authorities. The President is requested to report to the Senate within 3 months after adoption of this resolution and at intervals of not more than 3 months thereafter until such study is completed, concerning the results thereof together with his recommendations.

In compliance with this resolution I submit here my initial report and recommendations with respect to the vital matters of war surpluses and Federal property management in general.

I. CHARACTER AND EXTENT OF WAR SURPLUSES

While useful information is being assembled with respect to property which is now surplus, and procedures have been established in the armed services for accelerating the determination and declaration of surpluses, it is impossible at this time to give figures even as to existing surpluses upon which any over-all reliance can be placed.

I am advised by the War Department that during the first three-quarters of the fiscal year 1944 it disposed of excess property, other than real estate, valued at approximately \$260,000,000, of which \$99,000,000 was redistributed within the War Department, \$39,000,000 was transferred to other Federal agencies, \$62,000,000 represented sales of industrial property and \$60,000,000 represented salvage sales. With respect to real estate, four industrial facilities, costing over \$95,000,000, have been declared surplus under regulations of the Surplus War Property Administration, plant protection land costing approximately \$15,000,000 has been leased for agricultural purposes and 14 command and 4 industrial installations have been or are being transferred to the Navy Department.

The Navy Department in the fiscal year 1943, the latest period for which figures are now available, disposed of approximately \$35,000,000 of surplus property.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation reports that, between January 1 and May 31, 1944, it disposed of over \$52,000,000 in surplus property and that it has approximately \$90,000,000 available for disposal. These figures represent largely property owned by that corporation and its subsidiaries, and only in very small degree property declared surplus by other agencies. The largest element in both figures represents machine tools and production equipment, but most of this class of property listed as available for disposition has not yet been declared surplus by the sponsoring service.

The Procurement Division of the Treasury Department had on hand on January 1, 1944, \$16,880,502 of surplus property, and during the next 5 months acquired \$67,075,194 and disposed of \$53,733,809, leaving it with a balance on May 31, 1944, of \$30,221,887. The classes of property in which disposals during the period exceeded \$5,000,000 were textile basic manufactures, steel, construction and other machinery and motor vehicles.

The Maritime Commission, during the period January 1 to May 31, 1944, disposed of nearly \$19,000,000 of surplus property, \$15,000,000 being transferred between contracts, \$2,000,000 transferred to other Government agencies and \$2,000,000 sold. Surplus property available for disposal at the end of the period amounted to over \$5,000,000 with \$11,000,000 being screened for possible use by other Maritime Commission activities.

The Foreign Economic Administration reports that during the period from January 1 to May 31, 1944, it disposed of \$6,469,979 of surplus property of which \$4,803,777 was disposed in this country and \$1,666,202 abroad. As of May 31, 1944, it had on hand \$20,856,978 of surplus property of which \$1,836,233 was located in this country and \$19,020,745 abroad.

I have not received similar detailed figures from the War Food Administration, but I am advised by that agency that most of its disposals of food have been made to meet urgent civilian requirements, and that the amount of food which it now has on hand, and which might be regarded as surplus, is very small.

With respect to property which may become surplus in the future, the problem is even more difficult. Such incalculable factors as the duration of the various phases of the war, the accompanying destruction of property and the size of our post-war Military and Naval Establishments are prerequisites to any accurate forecast as to surpluses. The following estimate by the War Department as to surplus industrial property which will be available for disposition in the immediate future is, however, of considerable interest:

Termination inventories which the War Department has taken over or will take over in connection with pending contract terminations.....	\$270,000,000
Surplus property (excluding production equipment) in Government storage, in course of being reported to disposal agencies.....	21,000,000
Surplus property (excluding production equipment) in Government storage, reported to disposal agencies.....	7,000,000
Total.....	298,000,000

It is hoped that more detailed data in various fields will be developed by the date of the next report under Senate Resolution 195.

II. ADEQUACY OF CURRENT RECORDS

The records and inventory controls of the executive branch of the Federal Government fall generally into subdivisions representing particular classes of prop-

erty, such as (a) real property; (b) raw and semiprocessed materials; (c) operating, military, and naval equipment and supplies and (d) office equipment and supplies. Obviously, the character of agency activity determines the extent to which these various elements appear in the records of the several agencies.

Inspection of agency records and informal discussions with agency representatives indicate that there are wide variances between and within agencies in the philosophy and method of recording and controlling property. These variations exist with respect to the purposes for which inventory records have been established and are maintained, the administrative levels at which they are maintained, the extent to which the records are used as devices for property management, and the nomenclature used to indicate the character of property represented by the records. It is apparent that each agency has devised its own method of recording property under its custody—in most cases strictly as elementary records for accountability purposes—and therefore no common pattern has been followed. Consequently, the assembly of complete data concerning surpluses or the development of comprehensive totals of property owned by the Federal Government cannot be accomplished within any reasonable period.

I offer the following brief observations concerning the inventory practices of the several agencies.

War Department

Existing records do not provide accurate or complete information of surpluses. The difference in nomenclature in use by divisions of the department prevents uniformity of reports; however, a program has been instituted to improve the quality of the record data.

Military matériel: An early determination of surpluses is dependent upon a careful assessment of requirements and resources which process is extremely difficult under existing methods. The War Department procurement schedules are designed at all times to furnish the matériel at the proper time and in the correct quantities. Future requirements are based upon the best available military operational plans. Constant scrutiny of these plans in the light of changing military requirements is promptly reflected in the procurement program. This, along with adjustment of production schedules, is designed to prevent the creation of surpluses. Despite the foregoing preventive measures surpluses do accrue but are soon detected.

Airplanes: Army Air Forces is now preparing to establish at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, a centralized, up-to-date inventory system which will reflect at all times the production machinery and equipment owned by the War Department and for which the Army Air Forces is accountable.

A perpetual inventory kept up to date on the basis of daily change reports, and checked monthly against a physical inventory, is now maintained for all airplanes within the continental United States. Daily reports of airplanes on

hand are received from overseas theaters. Salvage warehouses have been established for the assembly and disposal of excess and obsolete parts and equipment as well as scrap.

Industrial facilities and production equipment: Detailed production equipment inventories have been established in field offices to record make, size, type, f. o. b. cost, and age of all machine tools and major items of other production equipment. Complete detailed plant inventories are being made of the plants wholly owned by the War Department.

A new directive will be issued shortly to expedite the assembly of inventory details at one central office of the Department. In addition to this modification, War Department procedures are to be revised so that surplus real estate will be brought into focus and made available for disposal.

Overseas facilities: Beginning in July 1942 reports have been submitted to the War Department quarterly by overseas commanders containing general information regarding facilities which are available and being constructed at each post, camp, and station within a command—except the European theater of operations, which submits a summarized report—including capacities, estimated costs, type of construction, and other pertinent details.

The Navy Department

Records of Navy inventories currently maintained are two general types, viz, (a) stock records posted by the activity holding the material and (b) central records of all holdings, posted or accumulated at a central control point.

The coverage of the former is practically universal. All activities, including extracontinental supply depots, maintain stock records, on a current basis, of material in their inventories. As a general rule, they provide for the posting of all receipts, issues, pending orders, and the balance on hand. They are the basic record used in preparing estimates of future needs and also in declaring material to be in excess of local needs.

In the case of central inventory records, the coverage at this time is not as complete as is the coverage of the field records. The Navy has been forced, in some cases, under the pressure of expediting the war effort, to forego the development of a comprehensive central inventory reporting system. However, the Navy has been able to develop and operate central inventory controls in such important fields as specialized ship components, advance base material, ammunition, and ordnance components, as well as many items of ordnance spare parts, controlled materials, fuel, food, clothing, all standard stock, aeronautical supply, and maintenance material, medical materials and in several other large spare and maintenance material fields. In most cases, it has not been practicable to include in these central records the inventories of material shipped overseas. However, the Navy has been able to maintain control through a reporting and distribution system of surplus Government-owned materials in private shipyards and is now

engaged in seeking further refinements in this procedure.

United States Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration: The Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration maintain records of their own inventories, and individual shipyards are required by the Maritime Commission to maintain similar records. The Maritime Commission recently created a committee known as the Procedure Committee for Contract Terminations and Cancellations and Surplus Property Disposal. The Chairman of this committee has recommended that the Vice Chairman of the Maritime Commission require its regional directors to report each month information as to material declared unrequired in each contractor's plant as a means of shifting items and securing maximum utilization of stocks. The Commission's procurement division is now refining the procedure of recording such material to comply with the regulations of the Surplus War Property Administration.

The War Food Administration

The War Food Administration has current records and inventory controls on all property owned or controlled by the various agencies of the Administration. The property is of all classes and types, thus making considerable variation in the actual inventory control records being maintained. In some instances individual cost figures are available by individual unit of property.

The records of commodities purchased in a raw or manufactured state for human or animal consumption are maintained in various offices throughout the country and include the quantity and value of each commodity. The commodities include American-Egyptian cotton, hemp, flax, milkweed floss pods, sugar, meats, dairy products, and a wide variety of other commodities purchased for ultimate lend-lease and other war purposes. Many farm labor camps are operated on a loan basis from other governmental agencies and portable utilities such as showers, laundries, and toilets have been placed in several of these camps and property records are maintained on such items.

A number of facilities designed for the processing of food were constructed with lend-lease funds under the control of the War Food Administration and property records and total cost data are available on these facilities.

National Housing Agency

This agency is still engaged in construction and its property controls have been tied in with its procurement program in order to assure that equipment and materials which are surplus to the needs of completed projects may be shifted to projects under construction. Before regional purchase requisitions are honored by the central office, surplus material in other regions must be utilized if it is at all feasible.

A property accountability system has been installed by the Federal Public Housing Authority. Upon the completion of each project a detailed inventory is taken and a record of all nonexpended

items is established at the project and in the regional office. Semiannually the property is checked against the inventory records.

In the case of the war housing conversion program, at present administered by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, a detailed property account is maintained for each converted property. This account provides a description of the project including the type and quantities of equipment charged to it and the Government's investment therein.

Reconstruction Finance Corporation

The records and inventory controls now maintained by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its subsidiary corporations provide information with respect to the type, quantity, cost, location, and custody of all property owned by them or under their control. The Defense Supplies Corporation and the Metals Reserve Company are actively engaged in the procurement, stock piling, and disposition of commodities for war purposes, and, in certain instances, are providing the equipment and supplies incident to such procurement. The Rubber Development Corporation and the United States Commercial Company are engaged in similar activities under the Foreign Economic Administration, with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation serving as their fiscal agent.

Periodically the detailed accounts in the field are consolidated with those in the central office in order that the Corporation's detailed position with respect to a particular commodity may be presented.

Commodities owned by the corporations are stock-piled and are subject to War Production Board allocations. It should be pointed out in the case of the preclusive buying program of the United States Commercial Company, under which commodities are purchased in various foreign countries in order to keep them out of the hands of the Axis, that detailed inventory records are more difficult to obtain. This particular program, however, is relatively small and is decreasing in importance. Even here the quality of the records is steadily improving.

The war agencies

Agencies included in this group are: the Foreign Economic Administration, Office of Defense Transportation, Central Administrative Services, Office of Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, Office of Price Administration, Smaller War Plants Corporation, War Production Board, Office of War Information, Office of Civilian Defense, Office of Censorship, Office of War Mobilization, and Office of Economic Stabilization.

The records in these offices vary in completeness and comprehensiveness. This condition exists notwithstanding the fact that the Central Administrative Services developed a standard system of nonexpended property-accounting records for the war agencies.

Old-line agencies

The agencies included in this group are those not included in any of the preceding groups. The character, purposes,

and adequacy of their records vary substantially. To a large extent, the records maintained by these agencies are used exclusively for accountability by fiscal divisions and play a relatively small part in operational planning or broad utilization programs.

Disposal agencies

The Surplus War Property Administration has thus far designated seven agencies as disposal agencies in accordance with Executive Order 9425, issued February 19, 1944. The agencies so designated are: Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Maritime Commission, War Food Administration, National Housing Agency, Federal Works Agency, and Foreign Economic Administration. In addition, all agencies have been granted limited authority to dispose of scrap and minor quantities of surplus.

The Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, having operated as a transferring and disposal agency under previous Executive Order 9235, had an inventory and control system in operation when it was designated to act in a similar capacity for the Surplus War Property Administration. The original system used is presently undergoing extensive revision. Mechanical recording methods are being adopted in each of the 11 field offices with consolidated records in the Washington office. All records are being established on the basis of the Federal Standard Commodity Classification System as required by the Surplus War Property Administration. All property declared to this disposal agency by the several agencies of the Government is recorded at the field office level and also in the central office at Washington by classification, location, and condition. All invitations issued for bids and all awards are reviewed and approved by the central office before issuance or decisive action by the regional office. It is hoped that the new system, when in full operation, will provide adequate record of surpluses made available to this agency for disposal.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has designated the Defense Plant Corporation, the Defense Supplies Corporation, and the Metals Reserve Company, as its official disposal units with Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan agencies serving as field reporting stations. Record and inventory control systems are being devised for these units along the general plan being established by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department.

The general system in use by the Maritime Commission for its own property will be used for recording and controlling surpluses declared to it at its central office in Washington.

Other disposal agencies are in various stages of establishing record and disposal systems but at this time they are not sufficiently developed to warrant discussion.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS

I view the problems involved in the assembly, reporting and disposal of surpluses arising from the activities of a

war period as distinct from, but necessarily related to, the permanent management of the Government's investment in property and the disposal of surpluses during peacetime.

I have long been aware of the necessity for improvement in the methods, practices, and procedures with respect to property management within the executive branch of the Government. The Congress has never provided comprehensive legislation with respect to property management, of which inventory and record controls are basic. The several agencies have been left largely to their own devices for the procurement, recording, and control of property and therefore there is no common pattern for and no consolidated inventory of the capital investment of the Federal establishment.

Surpluses develop during peacetime operation of the huge Federal enterprise through excessive stocking, unnecessary duplication, lack of maximum utilization, agency curtailment or liquidation. Without adequate standards and controls for procurement, stocking and utilization of property, unauthorized augmentation of congressional appropriations by free and irrational transfer of cash equivalents from one agency to another result. The Congress has dealt with the subject of normal surplus disposal only in specific and isolated cases, and this feature of property management has been largely left to the discretion of changing agency heads.

Recognizing these fundamental weaknesses in the property-management structure of the executive branch of the Government I issued Executive Order 9235 on August 31, 1942. The authority of this order was necessarily limited by the absence of comprehensive legislative authority. The Bureau of the Budget was made responsible by this order for the establishment of certain standards, the obtaining of maximum utilization of personal property, reviewing and approving proposals of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department for the establishment of centralized stores and issue warehouses to replace like facilities of individual agencies, and to manage the transfer of surpluses between the several agencies.

Despite the limitations of Executive Order 9235, the Bureau of the Budget, in collaboration with the departments and agencies, has made considerable progress in the development and application of a standard commodity classification, has established principles which assure protection of the integrity of congressional appropriations in connection with interagency transfers of property, and has brought about the return to the Treasury of many millions of dollars. The Bureau will shortly issue to all executive departments guides toward improvement in the field of property management. Lacking legislative authority, no more positive action can be taken at this time.

Aware of the limitations of Executive Order 9235, I sent a message to the Congress on November 30, 1942, urging consideration of broad legislation dealing with the permanent management of

equipment, materials, and supplies, and the transfer and disposal of normal surpluses within the executive branch. After exhaustive studies and public hearings the House of Representatives on June 9, 1943, passed H. R. 2795, in a form which appeared to assure the attainment of the above objectives.

I again urge the passage of this type of legislation in order to provide a foundation for the permanent management of Federal equipment, materials, and supplies so that the conditions which I have reported herein may be effectively remedied and their recurrence prevented.

I also recommend that supplementary measures dealing with the disposal of war surpluses be considered and approved expeditiously so that this increasing problem can be authoritatively and effectively met and administered.

I hope to be able to submit to you more comprehensive information on the elements of Senate Resolution 195 in the successive reports which are requested by the resolution.

Sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

PERSONS COMMISSIONED IN THE ARMY FROM CIVIL LIFE

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report showing the name, age, legal residence, rank, branch of the service, with special qualifications thereof, of each person commissioned in the Army of the United States without prior commissioned military service, for the period April 1, 1944, to May 31, 1944 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

JOURNAL OF THE SENATE OF HAWAII

A letter from the Secretary of Hawaii (transmitted through the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Interior Department) transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of the Journal of the Senate of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, regular session, 1943 (with an accompanying document); to the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs.

PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS

Letters from the Comptroller General of the United States, the Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board, the Administrator of the Federal Works Agency, the Secretary of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission, the Archivist of the United States, the Acting Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, the Deputy Alien Property Custodian, the Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration, the Chairman of the War Production Board, the Acting Chairman of the National Mediation Board, the Executive Director of the War Refugee Board, the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, the Acting Secretary of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, the Director of the Office of Censorship, and the Officer in Charge of the American Battle Monuments Commission, transmitting, pursuant to law, estimates of personnel requirements for their respective departments and offices for the quarter ending September

30, 1944, and also a revised estimate from the Smithsonian Institution for the quarter ending September 30, 1944 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, and so forth, were laid before the Senate by the Acting President pro tempore and referred as indicated:

A resolution of the Senate of the State of California to the Committee on Finance:

"Senate Resolution 11

"Resolution relating to memorializing the President and Congress to amend section 209 (f) of the Federal Social Security Act, defining 'average monthly wage,' to limit the elapsed quarters to those during which a wage earner was subject to the act.

"Whereas section 209 (f) of the Federal Social Security Act now provides that the average monthly wage shall be obtained by dividing the total wages paid an individual before the quarter in which he died or became entitled to receive primary insurance benefits by three times the number of quarters elapsing after 1936 and before the quarter in which he died or became so entitled, excluding any quarter prior to the quarter in which he attained the age of 22 during which he was paid less than \$50 of wages, and any quarter, after the quarter in which he attained the age of 65 occurring prior to 1939; and

"Whereas the present provision results in discrimination against persons in employments which were not originally covered by the act, but have subsequently been covered since it includes only those wages earned while the wage-earner was subject to the act, but does not limit the elapsed quarters to the period of coverage, resulting in a lower average monthly wage for an individual who became subject to the act after 1937, though the time actually worked may be the same as that of an individual originally covered; and

"Whereas this discrimination would be removed by limiting not only the wages to those earned while subject to the act, but limiting the elapsed quarters likewise: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That the President and the Congress of the United States are hereby memorialized to amend section 209 (f) of the Federal Social Security Act to limit the divisor of elapsing quarters to those during which the wage earner was subject to the act, to conform with the provision that only those wages earned while the wage earner was subject to the act are included in total wages, and to make this amendment retroactive to include all wage earners covered prior to its enactment; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is directed to forward copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Member of the House of Representatives from California in the Congress of the United States."

A concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Louisiana, memorializing Congress to provide for the continued operation of the aluminum plant at Baton Rouge, La., operated for the Defense Plant Corporation by the Aluminum Co. of America; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(See resolution printed in full when presented by Mr. ELLENDER on the 12th instant, p. 5749, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

A resolution of the Yugoslav Club, of San Pedro, Calif., pledging its loyal support to the President of the United States in the present war, and also relating to recognition of the National Anti-Fascist Liberation Coun-

oil as the sole representative of democratic Yugoslavia, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A resolution by the board of directors of the Council on Books in Wartime, New York City, N. Y., relating to books and literature for members of the armed forces; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

A resolution by the Metal Trades Council, of Seattle, Wash., favoring the adoption of measures to establish a Nation-wide broadcast of congressional proceedings; to the Committee on Rules.

A resolution by Racine (Wis.) Screw Local No. 561, U. A. W.-C. I. O., favoring the making of an adequate appropriation for the Fair Employment Practice Committee; ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of Frank N. Johnson, of Portsmouth, Va., and sundry citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to extend and strengthen the Emergency Price Control Act; ordered to lie on the table.

PROTEST AGAINST DISCONTINUATION OF WORK IN CONNECTION WITH WAR EFFORT

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received a telegram from Harper Chapter, No. 46, American War Dads, a patriotic organization with headquarters at Harper, Kans., asking that our Government see that there be no stoppage of work connected with the war effort. I ask unanimous consent to have the appeal printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks, and appropriately referred. In this connection it is interesting to note that William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, this week issued a statement through the official publication of his organization, announcing that all strikes in this country have been stopped.

There being no objection, the telegram was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HARPER, KANS., June 13, 1944.

HON. ARTHUR CAPPER,
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.:

In order to protect the lives of our sons and daughters in the armed forces, the National Council of the American War Dads this day, by unanimous action, respectfully requests that by law the Government of the United States by immediate action in every instance prevent the stoppage of work connected with the war effort.

HARPER CHAPTER, No. 46,
AMERICAN WAR DADS.

PROTEST AGAINST USE OF SOFT WHEAT IN ALCOHOL PRODUCTION

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have received a telegram from the J. C. Lysle Milling Co., Leavenworth, Kans., one of the leading millers of the Middle West, protesting against the recent action of the War Food Administration in granting permission for use of soft wheat in alcohol production. I ask unanimous consent to have the telegram printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred. I have received numerous other letters and telegrams of protest on the same subject, and I am in sympathy with the appeal which comes from these businessmen of Kansas.

There being no objection, the telegram was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LEAVENWORTH, KANS., June 8, 1944.

Senator ARTHUR CAPPER,

Washington, D. C.:

Vigorously protest recent W. F. A. permission for use soft wheat in alcohol production. For past 2 years our company unable buy sufficient soft wheat to meet flour requirements of our trade after deducting heavy farmers' feed requirements. Estimated balance of 1944 soft wheat crop is barely sufficient for normal milling requirements. Hope you will demand W. F. A. again restrict distillers' purchasers to hard wheat of which there promises to be an adequate supply.

THE J. C. LYSLE MILLING CO.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WHERRY, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 2288. A bill for the relief of Donald J. Munson; without amendment (Rept. No. 977); and

H. R. 3649. A bill for the relief of Mae Ek-vall; without amendment (Rept. No. 966).

By Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 2916. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Winnie Singleton, as administratrix of the estate of Gaylord W. Singleton, deceased; without amendment (Rept. No. 978);

H. R. 3724. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Howard C. Bantin; without amendment (Rept. No. 967); and

H. R. 4361. A bill for the relief of Arch A. Brown; without amendment (Rept. No. 968).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1503. A bill for the relief of John H. Gradwell; without amendment (Rept. No. 969);

S. 1776. A bill for the relief of L. T. Gregory; with amendments (Rept. No. 970);

S. 1827. A bill for the relief of Oliver N. Knight; with amendments (Rept. No. 971);

H. R. 1045. A bill for the relief of Mrs. R. D. Robinson; with an amendment (Rept. No. 972);

H. R. 2511. A bill for the relief of P. Audley Whaley; without amendment (Rept. No. 979);

H. R. 3859. A bill for the relief of E. Bird Giles and Sherman Beck; without amendment (Rept. No. 973);

H. R. 3695. A bill for the relief of the estate of Thomas Shea, deceased; with amendments (Rept. No. 980); and

H. R. 4458. A bill for the relief of J. G. Power and L. D. Power; without amendment (Rept. No. 974).

By Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 3301. A bill for the relief of the legal guardian of Edward Polak, a minor; without amendment (Rept. No. 981).

By Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Civil Service:

S. 1371. A bill to amend an act entitled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920; with amendments (Rept. No. 975).

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

H. R. 4825. A bill to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic to be held at Des Moines, Iowa, September 10 to 14, inclusive, 1944; without amendment (Rept. No. 976).

FELICITATIONS TO THE REPUBLIC OF ICELAND

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to report back, without amendment, from the Committee on Foreign Relations House Concurrent Resolution 91, which is identical with

Senate Resolution 45, and that the House resolution be laid before the Senate.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 91) which was read, as follows:

Whereas the people of Iceland in a free plebiscite on May 20-23, 1944, overwhelmingly approved the constitutional bill passed by the Althing providing for the establishment of a republican form of government; and

Whereas the Republic of Iceland will be formally established on June 17, 1944: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Congress hereby expresses to the Icelandic Althing, the oldest parliamentary body in the world, its congratulations on the establishment of the Republic of Iceland and its welcome to the Republic of Iceland as the newest republic in the family of free nations.

Mr. CONNALLY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 91) was considered and agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, also from the Committee on Foreign Relations I report back, without amendment, Senate Concurrent Resolution 45, expressing the congratulations of the Congress of the United States to the Icelandic Althing on the attainment of independence by the Republic of Iceland. I ask that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, Senate Concurrent Resolution 45 is indefinitely postponed.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mr. TRUMAN (for Mrs. CARAWAY), from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on June 14, 1944, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 1767. An act to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans; and

S. 1849. An act for the relief of Muskingum Watershed Conservancy District.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. ELLENDER:

S. 1995. A bill for the relief of Fred A. Dimler and Gwendolyn E. Dimler, his wife; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALLGREN:

S. 1996. A bill to provide for a study of multiple taxation of air commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma:

S. 1997. A bill for the relief of Jack Stowers, B & O Store, and Cotton County Poultry & Egg Co. (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1998. A bill to authorize and direct the sale of Moore Air Field; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S. 1999. A bill to amend section 2 of the act of June 14, 1918, so as to eliminate the necessity of joining the United States as a party in proceedings to partition lands of full-blood members of the Five Civilized Tribes; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HOLMAN:

S. 2000. A bill to restore to active duty and to the active list certain retired officers of the Regular Army, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts:

S. 2001. A bill to amend the act approved March 7, 1942 (56 Stat. 143), as amended (56 Stat. 1092; 50 App. U. S. C., Supp. III, 1001-17 inclusive), so as to more specifically provide for pay allotments, and administration pertaining to war casualties, and other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HILL:

S. 2002. A bill for the relief of John T. Cooper; and

S. 2003. A bill for the relief of Thomas C. Locke; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WAGNER:

S. 2004. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to mobilize the productive facilities of small business in the interests of successful prosecution of the war, and for other purposes," approved June 11, 1942; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DOWNEY:

S. J. Res. 138. Joint resolution giving to discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines a preferred right of homestead entry on the Tule Lake division of the Klamath reclamation project; to the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS REFERRED

The following bills and joint resolutions were severally read twice by their titles and referred, as indicated:

H. R. 4659. An act to authorize the Soil Conservation Service to lend certain equipment; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

H. R. 4881. An act to amend the Internal Revenue Code, the Narcotic Drugs Import and Export Act, as amended, and the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to classify a new synthetic drug, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

H. R. 3150. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of the healing art to protect the public health in the District of Columbia," approved February 27, 1929;

H. R. 4867. An act to extend the health regulations of the District of Columbia to Government restaurants within the District of Columbia;

H. R. 4916. An act to amend the act of June 19, 1934 (Public Law 435, 73d Cong.);

H. J. Res. 289. Joint resolution authorizing the granting of permits to the Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies on the occasion of the inauguration of the President-elect in January 1945, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 290. Joint resolution for the maintenance of public order and the protection of life and property in connection with the Presidential inaugural ceremonies of 1945; and

H. J. Res. 291. Joint resolution to provide for the quartering, in certain public buildings in the District of Columbia, of troops participating in the inaugural ceremonies; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

AMENDMENT OF ACT PROVIDING FOR THE RETIREMENT OF CIVIL-SERVICE EMPLOYEES—AMENDMENTS

Mr. HOLMAN submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1371) to amend an act en-

titled "An act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service, and for other purposes," approved May 22, 1920, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES—AMENDMENTS

Mr. RUSSELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 4879) making appropriations for war agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

Strike out all the matter appearing on page 10, between lines 3 to 16, inclusive, under the heading "Committee on Fair Employment Practice."

Mr. MAYBANK submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4879, making appropriations for war agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

On page 10, line 16, before the period insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That the committee shall not accept or utilize utilize voluntary or uncompensated services."

On page 10, line 16, before the period insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That the committee shall not perform its functions or duties or exercise its powers through any officials or agencies other than those of the committee."

NOTICES OF MOTIONS TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. VANDENBERG submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraphs 1 and 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4879) making appropriations for war agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 29, after line 19, insert the following:

"COMMITTEE FOR CONGESTED PRODUCTION AREAS

"Salaries and expenses: For all expenses necessary to enable the Committee for Congested Production Areas to carry out the functions vested in it by Executive Order 9327, including travel expenses (not to exceed \$48,000); printing and binding (not to exceed \$2,550); purchase of newspapers and periodicals (not to exceed \$600); the employment of State, county, or municipal officials and employees, with or without compensation; and the temporary employment of persons or organizations, by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the civil service and classification laws (not to exceed \$15,000); \$669,000."

Mr. VANDENBERG also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4879, making appropriations for war agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

Mr. DANAHER submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice

in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4879) making appropriations for war agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, the following amendment, namely: On page 10, after line 2, insert the following:

FINDINGS AND DECLARATION OF POLICY

SECTION 1. The Congress finds that the practice of denying employment opportunities to, and discriminating in employment against, properly qualified persons by reason of their race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry, foments domestic strife and unrest, deprives the United States of the fullest utilization of its capacities for production and defense, and burdens, hinders, and obstructs commerce.

It is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to eliminate such discrimination in all employment relations which fall within the jurisdiction or control of the Federal Government as hereinafter set forth.

UNFAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES DEFINED

SEC. 2. (a) It shall be an unfair employment practice for any employer within the scope of this act—

(1) to refuse to hire any person because of such person's race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry;

(2) to discharge any person from employment because of such person's race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry;

(3) to discriminate against any person in compensation or in other terms or conditions of employment because of such person's race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry.

(b) It shall be an unfair employment practice for any labor union within the scope of this act—

To discriminate against any member, employer, or employee because of such person's race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry.

(c) It shall be an unfair employment practice for any employer or labor union within the scope of this act to discharge, expel, or otherwise discriminate against any person because he has opposed any practices forbidden by this act or because he has filed a charge, testified, or assisted in any proceeding under this act.

SCOPE OF ACT

SEC. 3. (a) This act shall apply to any employer having in his employ more than five persons, who is (1) engaged in interstate or foreign commerce; (2) under contract with the United States or any agency thereof; or (3) performing work, under subcontract or otherwise, called for by a contract to which the United States or any agency thereof is a party.

(b) This act shall apply to any labor union which has five or more members in the employ of one or more employers covered by the preceding paragraph.

(c) This act shall apply to the employment practices in the United States and of every Territory, insular possession, agency, or instrumentality thereof, except that paragraphs (e) and (f) of section 10, providing for petitions for enforcement and review, shall not apply in any case in which an order has been issued against any department or independent agency of the United States; but in any such case the Fair Employment Practice Commission established by section 5 of this act may petition the Attorney General of the United States for the enforcement of such order, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the Attorney General to take such measures as may secure obedience to any such order. Every official who willfully violates any such order shall be summarily discharged from the Government employ.

FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMISSION

SEC. 4. For the purpose of preventing unfair employment practices on the part of employers and labor unions, there is hereby established a Commission to be known as the Fair Employment Practice Commission, which shall consist of a chairman and six additional members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall serve for a term of 7 years except that the terms of the members originally appointed shall expire serially at intervals of 1 year. Any member of the Commission may be removed by the President, upon notice and hearing, for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause. Four members of the Commission shall at all times constitute a quorum.

REPORTS

SEC. 5. The Commission shall at the close of each fiscal year make a report in writing to the Congress and to the President concerning the cases it has heard, the decisions it has rendered, the names, salaries, and duties of all employees and officers in the employ or under the supervision of the Commission, and an account of all moneys it has disbursed, and shall make such recommendations for further legislation as may appear desirable.

SALARIES

SEC. 6. Each member of the Commission shall receive a salary of \$10,000 a year, shall be eligible for reappointment, and shall not engage in any other business, vocation, or employment.

TERMINATION OF COMMITTEE ON FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE

SEC. 7. Upon the appointment of the members of the Commission, the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, established by Executive Order No. 9346 of May 27, 1943, shall cease to exist. All employees of the said Committee shall be transferred to and become employees of the Commission. All records, papers, and property of the Committee shall pass into the possession of the Commission, and all unexpended funds and appropriations for the use and maintenance of the Committee shall be available to the Commission.

LOCATION OF OFFICES

SEC. 8. The Commission shall hold its sessions in the District of Columbia and at such other places as it may designate. The Commission may, by one or more of its members or by such referees, agents, or agencies as it may designate, prosecute any inquiry or conduct any hearing necessary to its functions in any part of the United States or any Territory or insular possession thereof.

PROHIBITION OF UNFAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES

SEC. 9. (a) Whenever it is charged that any person has engaged in any such unfair employment practice, the Commission, or any referee, agent, or agency designated by the Commission for such purposes, shall have power to issue and cause to be served upon such person a complaint stating the charges in that respect and containing a notice of hearing before the Commission or a member thereof, or before a designated referee, agent, or agency at a place therein fixed, in the district of such person's residence not less than 7 nor more than 14 days after the serving of said complaint.

(b) The person so complained of shall have the right to file an answer to such complaint and to appear in person or otherwise, with or without counsel, and give testimony at the place and time fixed in the complaint.

(c) If upon all the testimony taken the Commission shall be of the opinion that any

person named in the complaint has engaged in any such unfair employment practice, the Commission shall state its findings of fact and shall issue and cause to be served on such person an order requiring such person to cease and desist from such unfair employment practice and to take such affirmative action, including hiring or reinstatement of employees with or without back pay, as will effectuate the policies of this act. If, upon all the testimony taken, the Commission shall be of the opinion that no person named in the complaint has engaged in any such unfair employment practice, the Commission shall state its findings of fact and shall issue an order dismissing the said complaint.

(d) The Commission shall have power to petition any circuit court of appeals of the United States (including the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia) or, if all the circuit courts of appeals to which application might be made are in vacation, any district court of the United States, within any circuit or district, respectively, wherein the unfair employment practice in question occurred, or wherein such person resides or transacts business, for the enforcement of such order and for appropriate temporary relief or restraining order, and shall certify and file in the court to which petition is made a transcript of the entire record in the proceeding, including the pleadings and testimony upon which such order was entered and the findings and the order of the Commission. Upon such filing, the court to which petition is made shall conduct further proceedings in conformity with the procedures established by law governing petitions for enforcement of the orders of the National Labor Relations Board.

(e) Any person aggrieved by a final order of the Commission granting or denying in whole or in part the relief sought may obtain a review of such order in any circuit court of appeals of the United States (including the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia) within any circuit wherein the unfair employment practice in question was alleged to have occurred or wherein such person resides or transacts business by filing in such court a written petition praying that the order of the Commission be modified or set aside. Upon such filing, the reviewing court shall conduct further proceedings in conformity with the procedures established by law governing petitions for review of the orders of the National Labor Relations Board.

INVESTIGATORY POWERS

SEC. 10. (a) For the purpose of all hearings and investigations which in the opinion of the Commission are necessary and proper for the exercise of the powers vested in it by this act, the Commission, or its duly authorized agents or agencies, shall at all reasonable times have access to, for the purpose of examination, and the right to subpoena the production of the books, records, or other evidence of any person being investigated or proceeded against that relates to any matter under investigation or in question. Any member of the Commission shall have power to issue subpoenas requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of any evidence that relates to any matter under investigation or in question, before the Commission, its member, agent, or agency conducting the hearing or investigation. Any member of the Commission, or any agent or agency designated by the Commission for such purposes, may administer oaths and affirmations, examine witnesses, and receive evidence. Such attendance of witnesses and the production of such evidence may be required at any designated place of hearing in the district wherein the respondent resides or transacts business.

(b) In case of contumacy or refusal to obey a subpoena issued to any person, any district

court of the United States or the United States courts of any Territory or possession, or the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, within the jurisdiction of which the inquiry is carried on or within the jurisdiction of which said person guilty of contumacy or refusal to obey is found or resides or transacts business, upon application by the Commission shall have jurisdiction to issue to such person an order requiring such person to appear before the Commission, its member, agent, or agency, there to produce evidence if so ordered, or there to give testimony touching the matter under investigation or in question; and any failure to obey such order of the court may be punished by said court as a contempt thereof.

(c) No person shall be excused from attending and testifying or from producing books, records, correspondence, documents, or other evidence in obedience to the subpoena of the Commission, on the ground that the testimony or evidence required of him may tend to incriminate him or subject him to a penalty or forfeiture; but no individual shall be prosecuted or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he is compelled, after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination, to testify or produce evidence, except that such individual so testifying shall not be exempt from prosecution and punishment for perjury committed in so testifying.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

SEC. 11. The Commission shall have authority from time to time to make, amend, and rescind such regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this act. Such regulations shall be effective 60 days after transmission to the Congress unless the Congress has in the interim amended or nullified such regulations by appropriate legislation or has adjourned within 10 days after the submission of such regulations. Such regulations shall set forth the procedure for service and amendment of complaints, for intervention in proceedings before the Commission, for rules of evidence to be applied by the Commission, for the taking of testimony and its reduction to writing, for the modification of the findings or orders prior to the filing of records in court, for the service and return of process and fees of witnesses, and with respect to the seal of the Commission, which shall be judicially noticed, the payment of expenses of members and employees of the Commission, the qualification and disqualification of members and employees and any other matters appropriate in the execution of the provisions of this act.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

SEC. 12. (a) All contracting agencies of the Government of the United States shall include in all contracts hereafter negotiated or renegotiated by them a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any employee or applicant for employment because of race, creed, color, national origin, or ancestry, and requiring him to include a similar provision in all subcontracts.

(b) Unless the Commission shall otherwise determine and state in its order, no contract shall be awarded by the United States or any agency thereof to any person found by the Commission to have violated any of the provisions of this act or to any firm, corporation, partnership, or association in which such person has a controlling interest, until 3 years have elapsed from the date when the Commission determines such violation to have occurred. The Comptroller General is authorized and directed to distribute a list to all agencies of the United States containing the names of such persons.

OFFENSES AND PENALTIES

SEC. 13. Any person who shall willfully resist, prevent, impede, or interfere with any member of the Commission or any of its

referees, agents, or agencies, in the performance of duties pursuant to this act, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5,000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

SEPARABILITY CLAUSE

SEC. 14. If any provision of this act or the application of such provision to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, the remainder of such act or the application of such provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid shall not be affected thereby.

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 15. (1) The term "person" includes one or more individuals, partnerships, associations, corporations, legal representatives, trustees, trustees in bankruptcy, or receivers.

(2) The term "employer" includes any person acting in the interest of any employer, directly or indirectly.

(3) The term "labor union" includes any organization in which employees participate and which exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning the terms or conditions of employment.

(4) Unless otherwise specified, the term "Commission" means the Fair Employment Practice Commission created by section 4 of this act.

(5) The term "Committee" means the Committee on Fair Employment Practice established by Executive Order No. 9346 of May 27, 1943.

(6) The term "commerce" means trade, traffic, commerce, transportation, or communication among the several States, or between the District of Columbia, or any Territory of the United States and any State or other Territory or between any foreign country and any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or within the District of Columbia or any Territory, or between points in the same State but through any other State or Territory, or the District of Columbia or any foreign country.

SEC. 16. This act may be cited as the "Fair Employment Practice Act."

Mr. DANAHER also submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4879, making appropriations for war agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendment referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

INVESTIGATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF POSTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. REED (for himself and Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. MOORE, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. WEEKS, and Mr. BUCK) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 310), which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, as follows:

Whereas on March 9, 1942, the Postmaster General requested a change in existing law to "authorize the payment of overtime for Saturdays in lieu of compensatory time." In making that request, the Postmaster General further stated, "The amendment . . . would not increase the cost of postal service to the Nation." The cost of this item for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, was \$10,396,420; and

Whereas in the fiscal year immediately following that of June 30, 1943, the expenditure for this item was \$61,003,199. The expenditure for this item for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, is stated as \$67,557,000, and the estimate for 1945 for this item is \$69,777,200; and

Whereas the records of the Post Office Department show that the First Assistant Post-

master General, in May 1943, and again in December 1943, admonished postmasters responsible for the recommendations on which these expenditures are based as follows: "From our study of the estimates and expenditures submitted by postmasters, it is concluded that there is a possibility that the use of overtime is being abused."; and

Whereas it is obvious on the face of the record and the information available that instead of there being "no increase in cost" as stated by the Postmaster General, and on which recommendation the Congress acted and amended the law as requested, the effect of the change has been an increase of some \$60,000,000 annually: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the Senate be authorized and directed to make an investigation of the operation and administration of the Post Office Department, with particular reference to this question and the facts outlined herein. The Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads is also authorized and directed to broaden the inquiry so as to cover any relevant matters contained within the current administration of postal affairs and to make such a report with such recommendations as its inquiry and its investigation may determine to be advisable or necessary.

PLATFORM ISSUES—ARTICLES BY WENDELL WILLKIE

[Mr. HATCH asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD two articles on platform issues written by Wendell Willkie, one under the heading "Social security," published in the Washington Post of June 14, 1944, and the other under the heading "Post-war economy," published in the Washington Post of June 15, 1944, which appear in the Appendix.]

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR COOPER, OF TENNESSEE, BEFORE STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

[Mr. McKELLAR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by Hon. Prentice Cooper, Governor of Tennessee, on June 6, 1944, before the Democratic State convention, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY HON. HOMER CUMMINGS BEFORE CONNECTICUT STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by Hon. Homer Cummings, former United States Attorney General, at the Democratic State convention held at New Haven, Conn., on May 26, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

MR. FARLEY'S RESIGNATION—EDITORIAL FROM HARTFORD (CONN.) DAILY COURANT

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Mr. Farley's Resignation," published in the Hartford Daily Courant of June 9, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

NEW YORK SOLDIERS MAY BE DISFRANCHISED—EDITORIAL FROM THE BUFFALO STAR

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "New York Soldiers May Be Disfranchised," published in the Buffalo Star, which appears in the Appendix.]

CONGRESSIONAL POWER TO VOID POLL TAX—LETTER FROM IRVING BRANT

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter on the subject of the power of Congress to void the poll tax, written by Irving Brant to the New York Times, which appears in the Appendix.]

WHERE CONSTITUTIONAL POWER TRULY RESTS—LETTER FROM THE NEW YORK SUN

[Mr. DANAHER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter entitled "Where Constitutional Power Truly Rests" from the New York Sun of Saturday, June 3, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

TIMID PLANNING—EDITORIAL FROM CHICAGO SUN

[Mr. KILGORE asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Timid Planning Can Botch the Job" from the Chicago Sun of May 24, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

INCREASE OF WAGES OF WHITE-COLLAR WORKERS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I notice that the other day the House of Representatives refused to adopt my amendment which the Senate had previously adopted to the O. P. A. extension law. The amendment provided in substance that when the employer and employee could agree it would not be necessary to obtain the authority of Government to sanction the agreement if the wage scale agreed upon did not exceed \$37.50 a week.

I was informed that from the fox holes on the home front and from the bureau drawers of all the bureaucracy in the city pressure was brought to bear, the House responded, and as a result the amendment went out of the bill. I hope the distinguished senior Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], when the conferees meet, will see to it that my amendment remains in the bill.

My purpose in taking the floor this morning is to urge that the conferees, whoever they may be, will insist on doing equity to this group, the white-collar workers, by keeping my amendment in the bill. While organized labor has increased its weekly earnings more than 69 percent in the past 5 years, it appears that the clerical and semiprofessional white-collar worker has received an increase so meager that it does not offset the increased cost of living. The fact of the matter is that the unorganized groups are virtually subsidizing the workers of the organized groups. They are paying a penalty for their specialized skill and knowledge and in many instances their higher education.

What I am asking for in the amendment is a better balance of income for all our citizens. What chance has Mary Jones the school teacher, or Pete Smith the bookkeeper, or Carl Brown the clerk, or Susie Brown, his sister, who is employed in a city, county, or municipal office to receive prompt attention to her or his individual problem? There is a lack of balance in the income the white-collar worker has been getting compared to what other classes have received. I am serious about the situation of the white-collar worker; and following the language of him who speaks at the other end of the Avenue, I will repeat again and again and again that we had better do a little equity to the 20,000,000 of these folks. The men and women in the white-collar class have no one to represent them in Washington; they have no organization back of

them; they are the "forgotten men." I ask that we do justice to this group. Here is what I said about the white-collar worker months ago:

Fellow Americans, what has happened to that phantom figure, the "forgotten man," society's specter of neglect for the past 11 years and some months? He is still with us, but as a new group, the white-collar worker. Forgotten? He is, indeed. Recalled to our attention some months ago, with great sympathy, by the President in his veto message on the Commodity Credit Corporation subsidies bill, again he is in limbo.

To my mind, we no longer can call him the "forgotten man." He has been disinherited, abandoned. We have cast him aside. This group constitutes one of the greatest sections of our consuming purchasing public. Fifteen million heads of families are involved, but to this moment none of them, or at least a very few, have found any, or but little, increase in the weekly pay envelope.

Since they are clerical, white-collar, and unorganized employees, they are unable to take advantage of the National War Labor Board's good offices. They are victims of prosperity, unable to compete as individuals for the better things of life or to voice their demands as a group. They are penalized for their own individuality, and we are allowing a growing problem to get beyond control.

This group is slowly being forced to write its living standard downward, and in the meantime they are being forced into debt to maintain even their present standard, while their laboring brother climbs higher and higher, day by day, into the brackets of high incomes and proportionately higher living.

What we do not realize is that it is not alone the white-collar classes which will suffer. We reduce their purchasing power and what happens? Obviously, labor is affected; agriculture, industry, commerce are affected. Everyone, including Government, is eventually affected.

Whatever our plan, our post-war economic security depends upon immediate action. The problem of the "forgotten man" cannot be solved by forgetting it. No one is to profit if this great important group in our economic fabric is to be ignored, resulting in a very low standard of living, or else a greatly increased individual debt. Billions of dollars in savings and war surpluses will be of no value if we are to destroy one of our greatest purchasing markets or destroy within them their self-respect as a class because they cannot hold their heads high with their fellow citizens—the laborer, the farmer, and the industrial worker.

The square thing—the fair thing—to do is to permit the white-collar worker to get reasonable compensation for his labor.

My thought is that when these folks who have not been getting anything out of this war wake up and realize who it is that is stopping them from getting justice, what party it is that is stopping them from getting equity, they will exercise their right of franchise next fall and speak with clarity and definiteness. It was a solid administration phalanx that stopped my amendment in the House.

I know it is said if the wages of the white-collar workers were to be increased to \$37.50 a week, it would be a great contributing factor toward inflation. Let us see about that. It has been estimated that in probably 10,000,000 cases the employer and the employee might agree that wages should go up to \$37.50 a week, representing perhaps an increase of \$5 a week, or approximately \$250 a

year for each individual. That would make an increase of \$2,500,000,000 in the pockets of those who have been denied a living wage and who have seen their living standards go down, down, and down because Congress has not seen fit to recognize them. I repeat, they have no organization; they have no organized spokesmen. They are the clerks, the school teachers, and the municipal employees. They are the folks who are doing the work without getting the gravy. They are that class of American citizens who have always been the bulwark of America. Two billion five hundred million dollars in their pockets, which would increase their standard of living, would not contribute in the slightest to inflation.

Mr. President, I repeat, I trust that the conferees, when they go to conference on this matter, will, for the sake of the people who deserve it the most, see to it that the amendment to which the Senate agreed remains in the bill.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. BARKLEY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gillette	Reed
Austin	Guffey	Revercomb
Ball	Gurney	Reynolds
Bankhead	Hatch	Robertson
Barkley	Hawkes	Russell
Bilbo	Hill	Shipstead
Brewster	Holman	Stewart
Bridges	Johnson, Colo.	Taft
Buck	Kilgore	Thomas, Idaho
Burton	La Follette	Thomas, Okla.
Bushfield	Lucas	Truman
Butler	McClellan	Tunnell
Byrd	McFarland	Tydings
Capper	McKellar	Vandenberg
Chavez	Maloney	Wagner
Connally	Maybank	Wallgren
Cordon	Mead	Walsh, Mass.
Danaher	Millikin	Walsh, N. J.
Davis	Moore	Weeks
Downey	Murdock	Wherry
Eastland	Murray	White
Ellender	O'Mahoney	Willey
Ferguson	Overton	Willis
George	Pepper	
Gerry	Radcliffe	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senators from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN and Mr. SCRUGHAM] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CARAWAY], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are detained on public business.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Texas [Mr.

O'DANIEL], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Seventy-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

INVESTIGATION OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE HOG, CATTLE, POULTRY, AND DAIRY INDUSTRIES

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, for months, a group of United States Senators who are particularly interested in the production of agriculture and livestock, have brought to the attention of the Office of Price Administration, the War Food Administration, the Secretary of Agriculture, and other agencies, acute problems affecting the marketing of all classes of cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, and eggs; and other agricultural products including wheat, corn, and so forth, as well as matters pertaining to directives and orders, which have been issued by Government agencies, and which in many cases have apparently demoralized their markets.

The history of the meetings held, and the suggestions offered by the interested Senators as mentioned above—and, by the way—the Senators referred to come from both sides of the aisle, but are largely from the Middle Western States—are set out in detail in a letter written by them on June 1, 1944, to Marvin Jones, Claude R. Wickard, and Chester Bowles. The letter is self explanatory. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that the letter may be printed in full at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
June 1, 1944.

HON. MARVIN JONES,
War Food Administrator,
Hon. CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture,
Hon. CHESTER BOWLES,
Price Administrator.

GENTLEMEN: This letter is not written in the hope of affirmative action on the part of any of the agencies named that would tend to relieve the distressing situation regarding livestock production and livestock feed, especially in Midwestern States, known as the corn-hog belt. To these areas, where livestock production is in chaos, should be added the cattle-raising and cattle-fattening areas. Feeders of poultry the country over have also experienced disastrous conditions.

In the absence of any hope of beneficial action, this letter is prepared more as a history of what has transpired under clumsy and unintelligent bureaucratic attempts to regulate livestock feed and livestock production. It might well be termed, with due apologies to the late immortal William Shakespeare, "A tragedy of errors."

Anticipating an increased need for meat for food, and fats for all purposes, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, who had not yet been shorn of the powers of his office, on November 27, 1942, announced a hog price support program. The support price at Chicago was fixed at \$13.25 per hundred pounds for good to choice butcher hogs weighing from 240 to 270 pounds. Support prices at other markets were related to the Chicago base price. In addition to placing a floor under hog prices, Secretary Wickard consistently followed, while any power was left to him, a policy of keeping livestock prices relatively high and livestock feed-grain prices relatively low. This is the surest way known to increase livestock production, and especially hog production.

In April of 1943, Mr. Chester Davis, who had been appointed War Food Administrator, increased the support price of hogs at Chicago to \$13.75. Being of an independent turn of mind, and having a lot of common sense, as well as the confidence of agricultural interests generally, Mr. Davis did not last long as War Food Administrator. This is not said in disparagement of the Honorable Marvin Jones, who succeeded Mr. Davis as War Food Administrator. It is simply a statement of the facts.

In July 1943 Judge Jones, in a move to induce the marketing of hogs at lighter weights, changed the support-price basis to include Good to Choice butcher hogs weighing from 200 to 240 pounds. This was to continue until March 31, 1944. The original announcement by Secretary Wickard, and the Davis amendment, was for a period ending September 30, 1944.

In September 1943 Judge Jones amended his program so as to apply to 200- to 270-pound butcher hogs, and changed the period of expiration to September 30, 1944, which was the same expiration date as the Wickard and Davis orders.

In December 1943 the order was again amended so that the support weight of heavy hogs was increased to 300 pounds for a temporary period. Later, on January 27, 1944, the top weight was further increased to 320 pounds. On March 18, 1944, a further change was made. The top weight was reduced to 270 pounds, to be effective April 15, 1944.

On Monday, May 8, Judge Jones announced a lowering of the minimum support weight from 200 pounds down to 180 pounds.

We may assume that if there were not more than 10 or 12 individuals concerned in hog production and marketing, that number might have been kept well advised as to the circumstances surrounding their production and marketing. Considering the fact that some hundreds of thousands, perhaps more than a million, farmers raise and market corn and hogs, it is hardly surprising that the "corn-hog belt" farmer became utterly bewildered as to the best course for him to follow.

Let us turn now to the corn-hog program for the production angle. In 1941, 71,397,000 hogs were slaughtered. In September 1941 the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wickard, seeing need for an increase, asked that the number of hogs for the 1942 slaughter be increased to 79,300,000. In January 1942 he asked for an increase in the goal mentioned to 83,000,000. As a matter of fact, the hog slaughter in 1942 turned out to be approximately 78,000,000 head. The hog-slaughter goal for 1943 was set at 97,000,000. The actual slaughter was 95,273,000.

There is always a decrease from the number of pigs brought into the world, as compared with the number that are fed and slaughtered. Not all of the litter produced by the mamma pig attains maturity. So, in October 1941, the Secretary of Agriculture requested a 10-percent increase in the spring pig crop of 1942. The actual increase was somewhat larger than that.

In November 1942 the Secretary of Agriculture set the pig-crop goal of 1943 at 121,000,000 head. The actual pig crop of 1943 was 122,000,000, only a fraction of 1 percent above the goal set. Considering the fact that pig birth control has not yet reached the proportions of an exact science, this is a remarkably close approximation to what was desired. The pig farmer was doing his best. Of the total pig crop about 60 percent is produced in the spring and 40 percent in the fall.

This statement is made because of the constant insinuations made by the War Food Administration, O. P. A., and other bureaucratic agencies, that the greedy, grasping, corn-hog farmer, in an inordinate desire for profit, greatly exceeded the goal set by the Secretary of Agriculture and the War Food Administration. The facts do not justify any such conclusions. The truth is that the corn farmer and the hog growers were doing their best to meet the goal set by official authority.

Along with the increase in the number of hogs, which had been asked for, there was also an increase in the number of poultry in the country, which had been asked for. The number of cattle, both dairy and beef, also increased.

The years 1942 and 1943 produced phenomenal crops of corn and other feed grains. However, along after the middle of 1943, some doubt arose as to the sufficiency of feed grains to finish out all of the livestock which had been brought into existence through the urging of the Secretary of Agriculture and the War Food Administrator.

PROTEIN FEEDS

Along in the latter part of 1942, a shortage in the availability of protein feeds for livestock producers became evident. As time went on, these feeds became more and more scarce. There was universal complaint from all the Middle Western States. Cattle producers were unable to obtain a sufficient supply through the winter of 1942 to keep their breeding stock in proper shape. Livestock feeders were unable to obtain the protein feeds usually available for finishing out their high-grade market cattle. Senators and Representatives from all the Western States discussed this situation numerous times with officials of the various agencies, beginning with the Secretary of Agriculture. Kansas delegation memoranda, alone, show about 18 conferences of various sorts, with various officials, all dealing with the same subject matter. Other States had about the same experience. Little, if any, relief was afforded from 1942 through practically all of 1943.

If an ample corn supply had been available for feeding purposes, in the absence of protein feeds, the situation would not have been so completely disastrous. This was one of the most vexatious phases of the whole problem. All of us who participated in the discussions felt helpless in the face of the inadequacies of the bureaus and bureaucratic personnel handling these questions.

CORN

We now come to what is perhaps the sorest point among all sore points in the corn-hog feed situation:

The corn crop of 1942 was the largest on record. Notwithstanding the enormous crop of that year, it soon became evident, even after the size of the crop was determined, that corn was not moving into consumptive channels. Complaints from cattle feeders, outside the principal corn-producing territory, over their inability to buy corn in anything like their normal requirements, became more and more numerous. Unfavorable conditions for the planting of the 1943 crop, in the spring of 1943, increased the stringency in available corn. By this time, the number of cattle and hogs had reached record

proportions. Most favorable corn-growing weather, after a late start, produced a corn crop second in size only to the 1942 crop. Notwithstanding these two record crops in succession, it became fully evident, as 1943 went by, that the whole corn situation was out of joint. Not in the memory of those of us who have been in the public service through most of our lives, have we ever witnessed so much dissatisfaction, confusion, and uncertainty. This naturally produced many complaints from livestock producers, which came to us in the latter part of 1943, continuing through the winter of 1943-44. These complaints would still be coming in except that the complainants apparently have given up any hope for relief and, therefore, cease to take the trouble to make complaints. Otherwise, the loud cries from all over the Midwest would be continued to this day in even a larger volume.

In an effort to reach the situation, conferences of Midwestern Senators and Representatives, with officials of the W. F. A., O. C. C., O. F. A., O. D. T., and other agencies were numerous. These conferences ran through the entire year of 1943 in a more or less informal manner. We have a memorandum record of conferences, beginning with November 30, 1943, in which 17 Senators from 15 States participated. Other conferences, of which we have record, were held on December 28, January 6, January 12, May 6, and May 12. While discussion in these conferences covered the entire range of trouble, and each of the agencies named were represented by men in more or less authority, no relief of any consequence, at any time, was given.

The primary difficulty lies in an inept handling of all phases of this subject.

The price of No. 2 corn, and the price of Good to Choice hogs, weighing from 200 to 270 pounds, at Chicago, on the following dates was:

	No. 2 corn	"Good to choice" 200- to 270-pound hogs
Jan. 4, 1943.....	\$0.95	\$14.60 to \$15.
May 3, 1943.....	1.07	\$14.65 to \$14.85.
July 1, 1943.....	1.07	\$13.70 to \$13.95.
Oct. 1, 1943.....	1.07	\$14.85 to \$15.10.
Dec. 1, 1943.....	1.07	\$13.75.
Jan. 3, 1944.....	1.16	\$13.75.
Mar. 1, 1944.....	1.16	\$13.75 to \$13.90.

Source: Department of Agriculture, War Food Administration.

A glance at the prices quoted above will show the main reason why corn did not move into commercial channels. We have previously mentioned the policy of Secretary Wickard to keep livestock prices high and feed prices low so as to increase the number of livestock available for all purposes. This policy succeeded all too well. Normally, the value of 11.2 bushels of No. 2 corn, at Chicago, should equal the value of 100 pounds of hog. At the maximum spread between these values, 100 pounds of hog was worth as much as 15.8 bushels of corn. Of course, the corn farmer is not going to sell corn at 95 cents a bushel when by feeding it he can get \$1.34 per bushel for his crop. Time after time, the importance of reconciling the values between corn and hogs was urged upon those in authority in the O. P. A. and W. F. A. Perhaps we were mistaken, but we thought at the time that we made some impression on the W. F. A. No impression was made at any time upon these all-wise men, almost wholly without experience, handling these matters in the O. P. A. They knew all the answers except the right answer. The general inexperience and lack of understanding of the O. P. A. officials was only exceeded by their self-assurance.

On one occasion, the chairman of the conference was informed by an O. P. A. spokesman:

"Senator, we know how to handle these matters and you do not."

That remark came at a time in January 1944, when hogs were pressing on the market in such a volume as to congest the stockyards, requiring embargoes at different markets. It was wintertime. The best market for fresh pork is, of course, in cold weather. We were urging that a surplus of pork existed at that time, that attempting to ration a surplus makes no sense at all. We asked that rationing be raised for a temporary period until the hog glut could be relieved. As often as such a suggestion was made, it was disdainfully rejected. Senator THOMAS of Idaho went so far as to introduce Senate Resolution 231, requiring that pork rationing be temporarily suspended.

A completely unsatisfactory situation existed throughout this entire period. Then came the corn freeze order. In 125 counties in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Indiana, producing the major part of the surplus corn of the country, farmers having surplus corn were forbidden to sell it—even to their neighbors needing it—except through the cumbersome red-tape method of securing a special permit through a special county board. That was the last blow. The markets couldn't handle all the hogs offered. Those that were sold were at the largest discount ever known under what might be termed "normal prices." At Chicago, Kansas City, and other markets, discounts on light hogs ran as high as \$4 per hundred pounds. On the heavy hogs, over the "support weight," the discount was as high as \$3.50 per hundred pounds. In recent weeks a peculiar situation has numerously appeared. The offering of hogs has been so heavy that on some occasions as many as 76,300 were held over because of an inability of buying to absorb the offerings. Surprising as it may be, the majority of the hold-overs were "support price" hogs. A second glance will determine why that was the case. Packers were buying hogs lighter and heavier than the "support price" range, at these great discounts, with greater profit to themselves. The farmer took the beating, even with his "support price" hogs. Frequently, these "support price" hogs had been held over from Saturday to Monday, after perhaps a previous delay of a day preceding Saturday.

Illustrating this situation, an Iowa farmer, under date of May 8, 1944, wrote:

"The price-support program on hogs has been a farce since last December. Today there are 11,000 hold-overs in Chicago, practically all of them Government weights. At least the market news on WHO said packers didn't even touch Government weights today. With the exception of a couple of weeks in April, packers have bought their requirements from the nonsupport weights first, and the hold-overs, which have been mostly Government-support weights, are bought 1 to 4 days later as medium hogs at \$1 to \$2 discount. This was the case at Sioux City and Chicago at least, through January and February. In interior Iowa markets it worked differently, but just as bad."

The corn-hog farmers have taken the worst beating in their history, measured by what should have been normal market conditions.

Finally, after warm weather came, and heat-producing meat no longer in great demand, the O. P. A. suspended rationing. That was precisely what the Senators signing this letter had been urging upon the O. P. A. for 5 months previously, but had been told they didn't know how to run this business and that the smart men in the O. P. A. did.

For weeks past, the freeze order has made it impossible for the farmer to buy corn to feed his hogs, and on the other hand, the

market could not absorb them without terrific losses to the hog producer. What is the farmer supposed to do under these circumstances?

At the last conference on May 12, Judge Jones made the statement that he "hoped to be able to raise the 'freeze' order on corn in a few days." The reason given for applying the freeze order was to get some 80,000,000 bushels of corn for various processors, including production of munitions. On the date of the conference, Judge Jones stated that the C. C. C. had succeeded in obtaining 45,000,000 bushels of corn out of the 80,000,000 stated to be necessary. (At other times, 72,000,000 bushels has been given as the goal to be reached for that purpose.) We are informed that on May 31, the total amount of corn actually bought, or under contract, by the C. C. C., is 51,350,000 bushels. In other words, the C. C. C. has increased the 45,000,000 bushels stated by Judge Jones on May 12, to 51,350,000 bushels on May 31. At this rate, the corn freeze order will not be lifted much before the next corn crop comes in, if the W. F. A. insists upon retaining its rigid ban upon all corn marketing, other than corn sold to the C. C. C. Various devices have been used to increase the flow of corn, but apparently none of them have been markedly successful.

This letter could be drawn out to an indefinite length. There is an unlimited amount of material of the same quality as that already included herein.

On the relation between the price of corn and the price of hogs, existing from the beginning of this year, farmers marketing hogs of support weight, received slightly more than the value of the grain. If the hogs were over the support weight, or under the support weight, the corn-hog farmer did not even receive the value of his grain. He took a ruinous loss. This is also true of farmers who took to market hogs of the support weight, but whose hogs could not be sold and were not sold at the support prices on the day he took them to market. Selling these good to choice hogs on the basis available, after being held 2 or 3 days, involved a loss to this class of farmer also. These effects are far reaching and touch a majority of livestock farmers.

So far as we know, not in all of agricultural history is there a record of Government bureaus attempting to carry out an important program that has been attended with so much stupidity, ineptitude, and general all around disregard of equities, as this. Government bureaus, in these war times, are clothed with authority to impose their will and their ideas, no matter how mistaken, on the farmer, and that authority has been used.

As stated in the beginning, we realize the time has passed when there is any hope for a correction of these mistakes, even if the bureaus were willing. The farmers have taken the loss. We do feel, however, that in justice to this important class of citizens, upon which the country depends in so many regards, the facts that we have set out, and the views we have expressed herein, should be spread on the record for all time to come.

That is the sole purpose of this letter.

Cordially yours,

CLYDE M. REED, KENNETH S. WHERRY,
HARLAN J. BUSHFIELD, E. V. ROBERTSON, JOSEPH H. BALL, JOHN THOMAS, RAYMOND E. WILLIS,
GERALD P. NYE, CHAN GURNEY,
HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, ARTHUR CAPPER,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN, HUGH BUTLER,
ALEXANDER WILEY, C. WAYLAND BROOKS, E. H. MOORE.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, as a result of inept handling of the marketing problems of this great industry, today the livestock and the meat industries are in an extremely deplorable state of chaos

and confusion. Livestock producers are confused, discouraged, and embittered because of the unfair, discriminatory, and oppressive practices and policies which have been pursued.

Livestock herds are being liquidated at an alarming rate. Unless these policies are corrected the results will be disastrous to consumers, as well as to producers.

Mr. President, after I came to my office this morning I read and clipped a news release from the Washington Times-Herald of today entitled "Meat Shortage in Few Months Predicted." I ask unanimous consent that the news release may be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MEAT SHORTAGE IN FEW MONTHS PREDICTED

The Agriculture Department yesterday issued a less favorable forecast on civilian meat supplies in the next few months with indications that some meats may return to the ration list in the not-too-distant future.

Supplies will remain "large" through the July-September quarter, but will decline in quantity and quality as production drops seasonally and as noncivilian purchases increase, a survey said.

"The smaller supplies of better grades of meat available for civilian consumption in the coming months may accentuate difficulties in the distribution of meat, since such a large proportion of civilians are financially able to buy more meat of the better grades as well as choicer cuts," the Department reported.

Difficulties of distribution as well as short supplies have usually preceded Office of Price Administration rationing action.

Marketings of pork will decline seasonally in the July-September quarter, but beef and veal production will be slightly larger than in the first half of the year, the Department said. However, the beef will be of lower grade since late summer- and fall-marketed cattle are mostly "grass finished" in contrast to the "feed-lot finished" animals marketed earlier.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, the hog market today is demoralized. This has been the condition for a period of weeks, and I will say, now, of months. Hog producers are being unfairly and unnecessarily penalized as a result of governmental policies and directives. Responding patriotically to the appeal of their Government, hog producers have produced the greatest supply of hogs on record. Although the Government promised to support the price of hogs, the price-support program has broken down. The Government is supporting prices of hogs weighing from 180 to 270 pounds. I am advised that some packers have been buying lighter-weight hogs and heavier-weight hogs outside the support-price range, at heavy discounts, because the prices of these hogs were not supported by the Government.

In some cases, producers have had to sell their heavy hogs at a discount of as much as \$2.50 to \$3.50 a hundred and the discounts on light hogs have run as high as \$4 a hundred at Chicago, Kansas City, and other markets.

Mr. President, 2 days ago I received a letter from one of my constituents, Mr.

Henry Blaser, 1721 Seventh Street, Columbus, Nebr., enclosing an invoice which his son had just received from the commission firm in Omaha, Nebr. The invoice is self-explanatory. I ask unanimous consent that the letter and the invoice may be printed in full at this point in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter and invoice were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

COLUMBUS, NEBR., June 6, 1944.

HON. KENNETH S. WHERRY,

United States Senator, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. WHERRY: Enclosed please find a sales account of a truckload of hogs shipped by one of my sons in which I have two-fifths interest. You are no doubt aware that thousands of farmers could not ship out their livestock this year when they were ready on account of impassable roads for almost 2 months—but thank God, we needed that rain—but why that penalty on these sixteen 315-pound barrows which had just as good pork chops as the other 18 which weighed 255 pounds and were only a few days' difference in age. Now, Mr. WHERRY, there are hundreds of thousands of farmers over the great Corn Belt receiving such sales accounts nowadays. How long is this corruption going to last? We do not know, but we will keep on raising hogs and cattle in order to try and feed our boys and the rest of the world as far as possible, but I do hope that the Corn Belt farmers will wake up by next November and help us get a change in this dictatorship.

May God bless you, Mr. WHERRY, for all the good work you have done in the short time that you have been at our Capital.

Your friend and supporter,

HENRY BLASER.

Purchaser	Hogs	Weight	Price	Amount	Total
Armour....	18	4,595	13.45	\$618.02	
Do.....	16	5,045	11.00	554.95	
Total..	34	9,640			\$1,172.97
Truckers description of your livestock					
Rate, at 25 cents per hundred-weight.....				24.10	
Transportation tax.....				.72	
Total trucking charges.....				24.82	
Yardage.....				5.78	
Corn, 3½ bushels.....				5.60	
Transportation insurance.....				3.06	
National livestock and meat board fund.....				.12	
Inspection.....				.30	
Reserved for operating expenses or commission.....				8.05	
					47.73
Net proceeds.....					1,125.24

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I should like to call the attention of the Senate to this invoice because in the past 2 or 3 days, during the debate on the O. P. A. measure, several Senators took the floor and contended that the Price Control Act had been administered fairly and honestly throughout the country. The invoice shows that on May 15 one of our farmers sent 34 hogs to market. Eighteen hogs weighed 4,595 pounds, and brought \$13.45 a hundred, which is 5 cents under the support price in Omaha. We cannot complain very much about that, but in the same shipment there were 16 hogs which brought only \$11 a hundred, the reason being that they were a trifle over the support weight. There

is a difference of \$2.45 a hundred on hogs for which the support price was not paid to the farmer who is entitled to that price. What I desire to point out to the Members of the Senate is that the processors are receiving the subsidy on all the hogs, whether they weigh 270 pounds, 450 pounds, or 180 pounds. Is that a fair administration of the Price Control Act? The letter, which is self-explanatory, explains that the case recited is not something that has happened to this farmer only, but it happens to thousands of farmers who have been guaranteed the support price, and the support-price provision is rendered inoperative.

Because of the large purchases of heavy hogs and lightweight hogs by the packers, the supplies of hogs within the support-price weights have accumulated in the markets until they are literally swamped and embargoes against shipments have been imposed in many markets.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield.

Mr. REED. I call the attention of the Senator from Nebraska to the fact that 30,000 hogs were carried over from last night to this morning in the markets of the country because there was no way for them to be sold.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the distinguished Senator from Kansas, and I want to say to him that this is not the only time when such a thing has occurred. The Senator will remember that within the past few days 76,000 hogs were held over.

Mr. REED. I am glad the Senator from Nebraska mentioned the larger figure, because the hold-overs have at times reached as high a figure as the Senator from Nebraska has just mentioned. I agree with the Senator from Nebraska that the farmer is not receiving the support price.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. REED. The packers go into the market and buy overweight hogs and underweight hogs at a discount ranging as high as \$4 a hundred pounds.

The packers do not buy the support-price hogs until the supply of cheaper hogs, both the overweights and the underweights, is exhausted. That means that the support-price hogs are being held over in the markets every day, and in 2 or 3 days what was a Good and Choice hog to begin with, for which the farmer was entitled to the support price, becomes a Medium hog subject to discount of as much as \$2 a hundred pounds. This is the most outrageous thing I have encountered in my experience. This autocratic, bureaucratic policy established and carried out by these agencies, has given the hog farmers the most savage beating that any class of farmers ever received.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I want to thank the distinguished Senator from Kansas for his statement. I hoped that while he was on his feet he would say that it is not only a fact that support-price hogs are not being purchased, and are being held over, but, in addition, there is a tremendous shrinkage on the held-over hogs. So even if the packers

finally pay the support price, in reality they are discounting such hogs.

Mr. REED. That is an entirely correct statement. That is the experience of the hog farmers in the Midwest.

Mr. WHERRY. On some occasions, as many as 76,000 hogs were held over because of inability to absorb the offerings of hogs, most of which consisted of support-price hogs. Wherever these conditions prevailed considerable shrinkage in weight naturally occurred, with resulting losses to the farmers.

At the same time, the packers received subsidy payments on pork based upon the total slaughter of hogs, regardless of the size of the hogs purchased. Thus, they were able to buy lightweight and heavy-weight hogs at a large discount, and, in addition, secured a discount on the support-price hogs through the additional shrinkage which occurred as a result of these market gluts, while at the same time the ceiling price on pork continued unchanged, and they received the same amount of subsidy.

So much for hogs. With respect to conditions in the cattle industry, a man who is high in the meat industry, and who is at present in one of the departments in Washington, said to me personally within the past 10 days that the cattle situation is more confused than it has been at any time in the past 5 years. That was his statement to me. He has been connected with the meat industry for years. He is in one of the departments, doing his level best to help out the marketing situation. He says that the cattle situation is more confused than it has been at any time in the past 5 years. He states that we are headed for a time when, unless something is done now, we can expect wholesale liquidation and a glutted market in cattle. That particular condition will be upon us unless something is done, and what has happened in the hog market will be experienced in the cattle market. Cattle will be shipped to market and subsidies will be paid to processors which will not go to producers. We cannot afford to let happen to the cattle industry what has happened to the hog producers.

The War Food Administration and the O. P. A. regulations have penalized the feeding of livestock by not allowing an adequate margin to cover the cost of feeding cattle in the feed lots.

Livestock producers have repeatedly protested bitterly against this situation and appealed to Government officials to correct it, but without success.

The group of Senators to whom I have referred has held meeting after meeting. The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] has attended some of those meetings, and he knows full well of the work. A nonpartisan group has tried to alleviate this condition. Last year, however, most of the cattle feeders took the risk anyway. They wanted to be patriotic, and they attempted to carry on their operations, although in many instances on a reduced scale because of the risk of heavy losses involved.

Today liquidation of cattle herds in the feed lots of the Nation is already under way at an unusually high rate. A report of the Bureau of Agricultural

Economics within the past 10 days showed that there were 23 percent less cattle in the Corn Belt feed lots than a year ago, and the lowest number in the past 6 years. I have just received a report from the State secretary of agriculture of Nebraska which states that there are 32 percent less cattle on feed in Nebraska feed lots than there were a year ago, in June 1943.

Many feeders have completely emptied their feed lots, and they will not be refilled because it is impossible for the feeders even to cover their costs of feeding cattle, due to the inadequate margin allowed in the ceilings, on the better grades of beef.

The feed situation is likewise in a deplorable state, due to governmental regulation. The Government deliberately embarked on a policy of low-priced, subsidized feed in order to stimulate increased production of livestock and poultry. It has steadfastly refused to allow an adequate price to grain producers to maintain adequate supplies of grain.

As a result of the maladjustment in grain and livestock prices, our enormous reserves of feed supplies were quickly liquidated, and we now face an acute shortage of feed, while at the same time there has been brought about an oversupply of cattle, hogs, poultry, and eggs. This has seriously hindered poultry producers and dairymen in obtaining needed supplies of corn.

Surplus supplies of corn were dammed up on the farms because of the inequitable price ceilings on corn, which held the market price of corn far below its value when fed to livestock. Instead of applying the obvious and sensible method of relief, namely, to increase the ceiling price on corn in line with its feeding value, so that farmers could afford to sell their surplus corn and maintain a high level of production, the Government added to the confusion and chaos by imposing the corn-freeze order which was applied to 125 counties producing the major part of the surplus corn of the country. Those are the counties where cattle feeding is done. Farmers in those areas were forbidden to sell their surplus corn to producers outside the areas, or even to sell corn to their neighbors needing it, except by cumbersome red tape procedures involving the necessity of securing a special permit through a special county board, and the livestock feeder is at a further disadvantage of 5 cents per bushel over industry in the purchase of corn.

This situation has resulted in a further liquidation of livestock, adding further to the glutting of markets and price demoralization, all at the expense of the producer.

Not only did the corn-freeze order provide that the Triple A should actually regulate what stock should be fed in feed lots, both hogs and cattle, but it went further; it discriminated against the cattle feeder to the extent of 5 cents a bushel as compared with industry in obtaining a supply of corn. If I wish to feed cattle, even though I obtain a permit, I must compete with the Government buying corn under the freeze order, at a disadvantage of 5 cents a bushel.

This situation has resulted in further liquidation of livestock, all at the expense of whom? At the expense of the producer of livestock.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WHERRY. I yield to the Senator from Kansas.

Mr. REED. Perhaps the Senator from Nebraska will cover this subject later, but I am sure he realizes that today a farmer having hogs weighing less than 180 pounds or more than 270 pounds cannot buy corn legally.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. REED. What is the farmer to do? He cannot buy corn to feed his underweight or overweight hogs. The market will not absorb them. What is he to do? Is he to let them starve?

Mr. WHERRY. That is one of the things which we would like to have the special committee consider. The Senator from Kansas has stated the situation exactly. The farmer cannot obtain a certificate from the Triple A to feed his out-of-class hogs. He cannot get corn. He is forced to sell his livestock in a demoralized market. The market for that kind of hogs has gone down as much as \$4 a hundred. That is what the producer is getting out of feeding livestock in the feed lots.

Mr. REED. Does the Senator intend to deal with the question of the duration of the corn-freeze order?

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Senator wish to make a statement on that subject?

Mr. REED. At the last conference which a group of Senators from the Middle West had, Mr. Marvin Jones, the War Food Administrator, told us that the War Food Administration, through the Commodity Credit Corporation, was trying to buy 80,000,000 bushels of corn for industrial purposes, some for wet processors, some for dry processors, and some for munitions of various kinds. That was about a month ago. At that time he stated that 45,000,000 bushels were under contract, and he hoped to be able to raise the corn-freeze order in a few days.

From week to week I have kept in touch with the progress being made. During a period of 25 days from a date in May until a recent date in June, June 12, as I recall, the Commodity Credit Corporation had increased the corn under contract from 49 million bushels to 52 million bushels, an increase of 3,000,000 bushels in 25 days. At that rate the corn-freeze order will remain on corn until the next crop comes in.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct.

Mr. REED. The present policy being enforced by the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration is the most absurd thing I have ever heard of.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I thank the Senator for his remarks explaining the effect of the corn-freeze order. I did not intend to cover that matter in my remarks at this time, because I am simply speaking in support of a resolution which I shall submit at the close of my statement. I hope it will receive the unanimous support of the Members of the Senate, and that it

will lead to an investigation of all the difficulties of the producers, the marketing situation, and the Government agencies involved, in an attempt to determine whether there cannot be devised a program which will insure to the producer the price which was intended for him under the Price Stabilization Act; insure the processor a satisfactory price for processing the meats, and enable meats to be sold over the counters into the hands of the consumers. That is the best way to control inflation, and is far better than any anti-inflation legislation we could put on the statute books.

The poultry and egg producers have taken a heavy beating as a result of the bungling of the egg price-support program. Patriotically responding to the Government's appeal to greatly expand the production of eggs, farmers produced record supplies of eggs, only to find that the Government was not prepared to make good on its price guarantee. Some Senators remember that. I know the senior Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD] remembers it, because he took a great interest in representing that group and helping it obtain the support price at 26 cents a dozen on the farm level, when they were guaranteed 34 cents a dozen at the farm level. The Government waited until the bottom dropped out of egg prices before it even attempted to formulate and issue the support prices which it would attempt to maintain in different markets of the country.

Is it not a sad thing that today there are 1,400 carloads of eggs standing on the railroad sidings, although people all over the world are hungry for eggs? Those eggs will be sold for \$30 a carload.

Mr. SHIPSTEAD. Mr. President, we pay 55 cents a dozen for eggs in Washington.

Mr. WHERRY. Yes; as the senior Senator from Minnesota just said, if all Senators did not hear him, we pay 55 cents a dozen for eggs in Washington, D. C.

The support price as originally announced was an average annual farm price. Obviously, neither farmers nor dealers knew what the Government support price was at specific market until the market differentials were formulated and announced. The various Senators who insisted that the Department of Agriculture and the War Food Administration make good their promise to support the market differentials have every right and reason to protest.

After a costly delay, the market differentials were finally announced. Then the Government discovered it had not arranged for adequate facilities to receive, handle, and dispose of the necessary purchases. Such facilities were required in order to support those prices.

Several additional weeks of costly delay ensued while arrangements were being worked out. In some areas the price of eggs dropped within a short time from more than 40 cents a dozen to less than 20 cents a dozen at the farm, although the Government had promised to support prices to farmers at an average of 34 cents a dozen.

As a result of the failure of the Government adequately to maintain its

price-support guaranty to farmers, a drastic liquidation is taking place in the poultry industry.

The situation growing out of all these developments is an exceedingly grave one. It is a matter of serious concern to the entire Nation. Adequate steps must be taken immediately to prevent wholesale liquidation of cattle, hogs, and poultry on an unprecedented scale which might result in a national catastrophe. Mark my words, Mr. President, we are headed in that direction, unless something is done to alleviate the present marketing conditions, so that the prices paid will be comparable to the support prices which have been guaranteed to producers all the way along the line.

Dairy farmers likewise have suffered greatly as a result of the maladministration of price-control policies. Great numbers of dairymen live near urban and industrial centers where labor costs have skyrocketed. Feed costs and other expenses have likewise soared.

Urgent pleas of dairymen to the Office of Price Administration for increases in milk prices to offset these costs were rejected in most cases.

I can remember that less than 4 months ago, in the hearing room of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, 24 Senators voted that the War Food Administration should increase the price of milk by whatever amount was necessary in those areas, in order that the necessary production might be obtained and in order that the producers might receive their cost of production. But the War Food Administration failed to take recognition of that action.

In many instances, State milk-control boards, established under State laws to regulate milk prices, found after thorough investigations that dairy farmers were losing at least 2 cents a quart, and in some cases more than that. Those boards ordered increases in milk prices to offset the losses and to maintain an adequate milk supply, only to find their efforts checked by the Office of Price Administration, which asserted that its powers were superior to State laws and regulations in that field.

Meanwhile, dairy farmers unable to get adequate relief were forced to liquidate their dairy herds in rapidly increasing numbers. I have seen dairy cows sold in the market places for beef, although they should have been kept on the farms in order to produce the milk needed by the American people.

As the situation grew worse, the Office of Price Administration in collaboration with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the War Food Administration, embarked on a program of subsidies, in lieu of necessary price adjustments on milk and its products. This subsidy program is not proving satisfactory. Many dairymen still are being squeezed until they are either liquidating their herds or reducing their operations.

Dairymen resent the red tape and regimentation involved in the subsidy program. There is serious question whether milk production can be maintained at adequate levels to meet wartime demands, unless the situation is corrected.

Much of this confusion is believed to result from the division of authority and responsibility which exists in the various governmental agencies dealing with the production, marketing, processing, rationing, and control of prices of food. There has been an almost total lack of correlation between the agencies having to do with those matters. The division of responsibility results in conflicting policies, statements, and actions, costly delays in the determination of policies, and confusion among the producers, processors, distributors, and the public generally.

A large number of Senators, because of the gravity of this situation in its many phases, have interested themselves in this problem which confronts American agriculture. It is believed that the problem has been permitted to develop to such an extent that it demands early and immediate action.

It is felt that all phases of this unfortunate situation should be completely and thoroughly investigated by the Senate. With that thought in view, I am submitting for myself and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. MILLIKIN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. ROBERTSON], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CAPPER], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. SHIPSTEAD], the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GURNEY] a resolution directing the Vice President to appoint a special bipartisan committee of Senators to study all phases of the problems confronting the producers, packers, and distributors of these vital agricultural and food supplies, and to formulate specific recommendations to deal with existing conditions.

Mr. President, I may say that Mr. Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has sent me a letter in which he approves of the proposed investigation. I ask unanimous consent that his letter may be printed in the Record at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION,
Washington, D. C., June 9, 1944.
Hon. KENNETH S. WHERRY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WHERRY: At the meeting of the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation on May 31, 1944, a seven-point program was adopted to alleviate the major difficulties which farmers and livestock producers have experienced in recent

months. This program was developed by the National Livestock Committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation. I am attaching a copy of this program.

Included in this program was the following recommendation:

"3. If it becomes necessary, request a congressional investigation of the practices of purchasers of livestock for slaughter in order to correct the many abuses which are now said to be prevalent."

Pursuant to this recommendation, I wish to respectfully urge that an investigation be instituted immediately by Congress of the manner in which packers are taking advantage of the situation in hogs, cattle, and other livestock in circumventing the spirit and purpose of floors, ceilings, and subsidies at the expense of the American farmer and the National Treasury.

Sincerely yours,
EDW. A. O'NEAL,
President.

In submitting the resolution, which bears the names of the Senators I have mentioned I wish to add that I have been unable to see many Senators who might wish their names added to the resolution as cointroducers. The resolution has not yet been printed. I am now sending it to the desk. If there are any other Senators who wish their names added as cointroducers, I shall be happy to have them put their names on the resolution.

Mr. President, the situation confronting the livestock producers, the processors, the wholesalers, the distributors, the retailers, and consumers in the country is a serious one, and needs a thorough investigation, an investigation which will be constructive, and an investigation which will alleviate existing conditions.

I send the resolution to the desk, and ask that it be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the resolution will be received and referred as requested.

The resolution (S. Res. 309) submitted by Mr. WHERRY (for himself and Mr. REED, Mr. GILLETTE, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. MILLIKIN, Mr. BALL, Mr. MOORE, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. ROBERTSON, Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. CAPPER, Mr. THOMAS of Idaho, Mr. BUSHFIELD, Mr. GURNEY, Mr. WILLIS, Mr. WILEY, Mr. BROOKS, Mr. SHIPSTEAD, Mr. WHEELER, Mr. AIKEN, and Mr. LA FOLLETTE) was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as follows:

Resolved, That a special committee of five Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete investigation with a view to determining—

(1) the conditions prevailing in the production, processing, distribution, and marketing of agricultural commodities, including livestock, feed, poultry, eggs, milk, and the products thereof;

(2) the effects of regulations, orders, and directives issued by governmental agencies upon the production, processing, marketing, distribution, and supplies of such commodities;

(3) any practices wherein processors and distributors of such commodities are circumventing the purposes and objectives of price floors, price ceilings, and subsidies at the expense of the producers and the Public Treasury;

(4) reasons for the failures to support prices to producers as required by existing law;

(5) alleged adverse effects of maladjustments in maximum prices established on different grades of meat and particularly the extent to which livestock feeders have been penalized because of an inadequate allowance on the better grades of meat to encourage the feeding of livestock;

(6) alleged adverse effects upon the livestock, poultry, and dairy industries of the price and other policies relative to corn and other feed grains and the maladjustments resulting therefrom;

(7) procedures followed by the Office of Price Administration, the War Food Administration, the Director of Economic Stabilization, and other Government agencies in the issuance of regulations, orders, and directives relating to maximum prices, rationing, production, processing, and marketing of agricultural commodities and products thereof and the extent to which conflicts of policies and recommendations have occurred; and

(8) improvements in conditions which could be effected through consolidation of all activities pertaining to food production, marketing, processing, distribution, rationing, and price control, under one agency.

Such committee shall report to the Senate as soon as practicable the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations for any necessary legislation.

For the purpose of this resolution the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate in the Seventy-eighth Congress, to employ such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$10,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I wish to read into the RECORD a letter received by me from the Honorable Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, setting forth his position relative to the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. Realizing the tremendous responsibility which rests upon Secretary Jones' shoulders for the welfare of our national economy, I felt that his opinion on this subject would be of great value. I wrote to him last Monday, requesting his opinion.

His letter to me reads as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
Washington, May 30, 1944.

HON. GEORGE D. AIKEN,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of May 19, 1944, and a copy of S. 1385, which you introduced in the Senate, to provide for the approval of the agreement between Canada and the United States of March 18, 1941, and to authorize the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. Based upon the extensive studies that the Department of Commerce has made, the Department has always supported this project and I personally feel,

as you do, that this undertaking will greatly strengthen our national economy.

You will recall that I appeared before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee in 1941, giving my full support to the project as a national defense undertaking. I am equally convinced that it is an invaluable asset in any program of post-war production and commerce. I am sure that the approval of S. 1385 at this time is highly desirable so that we shall be ready to move ahead with construction as soon as conditions permit.

Sincerely yours,

JESSE H. JONES,
Secretary of Commerce.

Mr. President, Secretary of Commerce Jones enclosed with his letter a copy of a letter which he wrote to Chairman MANSFIELD of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, dated June 23, 1941. I shall not read the letter at this time, but I ask unanimous consent that it may be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 23, 1941.

DEAR JUDGE MANSFIELD: I have your letter of June 3, enclosing H. R. 4927, a bill to provide for the improvement of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Basin in the interest of national defense, and for other purposes, and stating that the Committee on Rivers and Harbors would like to have an expression of the views of the Department of Commerce relative to the advisability of enacting this measure into law.

At the request of the President, the Department of Commerce has been engaged for over a year in an extensive study of the St. Lawrence navigation and power project. The findings of this survey have been issued from time to time. In conducting this investigation the Department has had the cooperation of many agencies of the Government—among others, the United States Maritime Commission, the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors of the War Department, the Bureau of Ships of the Navy Department, the Department of State, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Labor. The survey has considered the navigational aspects, the economic and commercial phases, the shipbuilding facilities of the Great Lakes, and the relationship of industrial development to low-cost electric power.

As a result of these studies, the experts of the Department of Commerce have found that extensive commercial navigation through the proposed St. Lawrence route is wholly feasible. The only serious limitation upon free navigation over this channel is the closed season during the winter months, but this condition is no different from that existing in the Great Lakes and the port of Montreal. There is, of course, extensive utilization of the excellent port facilities in these areas.

Studies of the Department show that the canal would reduce transportation costs to the Atlantic Ocean of certain agricultural and other commodities for a substantial section of the country.

The Department's investigation of shipbuilding facilities in the Great Lakes area, which the canal would make accessible to the open seas, shows that there are extensive shipyards, some of which are equipped to construct oceangoing vessels, and even some naval vessels of the cruiser class. These facilities could, with the canal, be utilized in building oceangoing ships, and have the advantage of being far inland.

The survey of the power requirements in the New York State area indicates that the power is needed and would in any event soon

be absorbed in the industrial progress of this region. Power to meet defense needs at this time and for any possible recurring emergency is vital.

As a means of commercial intercourse, just as the Panama Canal linked the east and west coasts, the St. Lawrence route would link the Middle West with the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the west coasts.

This enterprise should be considered in relation to its importance to the Nation as a whole, just as power dams and other waterways have been considered. We develop and maintain inland waterways and intercoastal canals. We provide navigation on the Hudson, Potomac, Delaware, James, Savannah, Warrior, Mississippi, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, Monongahela, Kanawha, Cumberland, San Joaquin, Columbia, and Willamette Rivers, all for the benefit of agriculture and commerce. While each of these is of importance to its particular locality, they are also important to the Nation as a whole.

One development with which I am especially familiar is the Houston Ship Channel, which has been of inestimable benefit to agriculture and industry in the Middle West and Southwest, bringing the sea 50 miles inland, and providing another rail and water connection for intercoastal and foreign shipping.

We cannot have too many inland waterways, both in the interests of agriculture, trade and industry, and for national defense. The value of the St. Lawrence project as a defense measure cannot be too strongly stressed, and I am not thinking just of the immediate emergency, although that is vital. Regrettable as the thought of war is, recent developments make it imperative that we be prepared to meet it on any basis at any time. And no time should be lost.

It is the Department's conclusion, therefore, that the project should be undertaken. If thought advisable, it could easily be financed through the issuance and sale of revenue bonds payable from toll charges and the sale of power, with no cost to the taxpayers.

Sincerely yours,

JESSE H. JONES,
Secretary of Commerce.

HON. J. J. MANSFIELD,
Chairman, Committee on Rivers and Harbors,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

FOREIGN PETROLEUM CONTRACTS— STATEMENT BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE PETROLEUM RESOURCES

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a copy of the release issued yesterday by the Senate Special Committee to Investigate Petroleum Resources.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The Senate Committee on Petroleum Resources has received satisfactory assurances that no contracts on foreign petroleum matters, such as the proposed trans-Arabian pipe line, will be made by the Petroleum Reserves Corporation without timely notice to the committee. Accordingly, the committee yesterday voted unanimously to defer public hearings pending the further conferences on petroleum between the Governments of the United States and the United Kingdom.

The decision to postpone public hearings was reached after consultation with representatives of all of the executive departments concerned.

The committee will continue its studies relating to recommendations for a national petroleum policy and has been assured that

it will be kept fully advised by the executive departments on developments in foreign oil matters.

THE POLISH PRIME MINISTER

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, we have been recently honored by a visit to the United States and to the Capital at Washington by the Polish Prime Minister. I wish to say that he has made a very favorable impression on us all. He is an energetic, young, and capable spokesman of a brave people. The comment of the press has been highly complimentary. I hope that he will be successful in his efforts to bring about a satisfactory settlement of his nation's problems.

In this connection, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have inserted in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks, an editorial entitled "The Polish Prime Minister," from the New York Times of June 11, 1944, and an editorial entitled "Russia and Poland" from the Washington Star of June 6, 1944.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the New York Times of June 11, 1944]

THE POLISH PRIME MINISTER

Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Prime Minister of the Polish Government-in-exile, has arrived in Washington at President Roosevelt's invitation, with the knowledge of the British and Russian Governments. He is welcome, not only as the representative of his country, but because much of his career is what we have almost come to believe peculiarly American. He was born in Westphalia, whither his father had gone to work in a coal mine. He went back to his native Province as a boy, where later he studied in an agricultural college and a folk university. At 16 he went to work in a sugar refinery. So early he became active in societies of Polish young men declaring for a rising against Germany. At 18 he was fighting the Germans.

He showed a strong talent for organization in local and county affairs and especially in the right wing of the Peasant Party. He became one of its deputy leaders and a member of Parliament. In the Polish National Council, formed to take the place of that parliament, he was Paderewski's deputy vice chairman. After his chief's death he succeeded to that office, the Council having moved to London. In 1941 he became Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Interior in Sikorski's cabinet. Upon General Sikorski's death he took his present post. His relations with the Polish underground have been of the closest.

His cabinet is a coalition of representatives of the Peasant Party, Socialists, Christian Democrats, Nationalists and three members with no political labels. Since there has long been more or less harsh talk about the Polish "oligarchs," it may be instructive to look at Mr. Mikolajczyk's cabinet. Two members are small farmers, two labor men, three newspapermen. There is one lawyer, one soldier, one diplomat. The lawyer used to be counsel for labor unions. Of the three newspaper members one is a Catholic priest who has been a worker for the underground, one is a son of an unskilled laborer, one a son of a small storekeeper. These biographies will compare well with those of Congressmen in the Congressional Directory. Without any question of politics or policies Americans can see in the visiting Prime Minister a practicing Democrat. And he isn't one of those "wicked old men"; he will be 43 in July.

[From the Washington Star of June 6, 1944]

RUSSIA AND POLAND

The Polish Premier's arrival in Washington to talk with President Roosevelt at this particular time suggests the heartening possibility that the gulf between Moscow and the Government-in-exile in London may yet be bridged, or at least that some temporary understanding may be reached to hold differences in abeyance until the common enemy is driven from Poland.

It seems improbable, at any rate, that the President would have invited Premier Mikolajczyk to come here, or that the latter would have taken the trip, unless both had some reason to believe that by an exchange of views they could improve the present unfortunate situation. In his last address to the House of Commons, Prime Minister Churchill said it was his impression that things are not so bad as they may appear on the surface between Russia and Poland, and Mr. Mikolajczyk's visit—a diplomatic development of first importance—certainly tends to add weight to this cautious optimism.

The Russo-Polish dispute is not something that lends itself to any easy, off-the-cuff judgments. It involves, in the first place, the question of where Poland's eastern boundary should be—a territorial problem full of many complex historical and ethnographical factors. And in the second place, it involves the make-up of the present government in exile. Moscow has repeatedly charged that that government contains certain elements so hostile to the Soviet Union that friendly diplomatic relations are not possible. Many prominent Poles, on the other hand, in addition to objecting to Russia's territorial claims, have voiced the fear that Premier Stalin is seeking to establish a subservient Polish regime.

Up to now the Russians and Poles have obviously been wanting in mutual trust and confidence, but serious and deep as their differences may be, it would be sheer political defeatism to assume that an honest and just settlement between them—with or without the government in exile, as now constituted—is impossible. We must assume otherwise. We must assume that by a fair give and take on each side, both parties should be able to arrive at a working agreement. If we cannot assume this, then the outlook for a sound European peace is not very encouraging. For Poland it is a test case, and upon the way in which it is handled depends not only such immediate military matters as the Polish underground's cooperation with the Red Army but also the all-important, long-term task of equitably relating small powers to big in a genuine system of collective security.

The British Government has spent months trying, without success, to mediate this dispute, and Moscow sometime ago politely rejected Washington's tender of good offices in it. Nevertheless, as Mr. Churchill has intimated and as the projected talks between President Roosevelt and the Polish Premier seem to indicate, the door still is not completely shut to a settlement. At least we must hope so, for no political event could better strengthen the cause of the United Nations than a mutually satisfactory understanding between Poland and its great and powerful neighbor.

EXTENSION OF PRICE CONTROL AND STABILIZATION ACTS

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1764) to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, as amended, and the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942, as amended, and for other purposes.

Mr. WAGNER. I move that the Senate disagree to the amendment of the House, agree to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Acting President pro tempore appointed Mr. WAGNER, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. MALONEY, Mr. TOBEY, Mr. DANAHY, and Mr. TAFT conferees on the part of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maurer, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4070) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes; that the House receded from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 35, 57, and 65 to the bill and concurred therein severally with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, and that the House still further insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 64 and 66 to the bill.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, AND RELATED INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4899, making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4899) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee a question. Is the Senator in position to make a statement with reference to the present status of appropriation bills; that is, what bills have not reached the Appropriations Committee, and what bills have passed both Houses of Congress and are still in conference, in order that we may have an over-all picture of the mass of work which confronts us before taking a recess or an adjournment?

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very glad to do so.

As every Senator knows, there are 14 great appropriation bills. Two, only

have become law. Twelve of them still remain to be enacted into law. The first bill not finally passed is the independent offices bill for 1945. The last conference report concerning that bill was completed yesterday, and it was agreed to by the House this morning. It will be presented to the Senate, I hope, within a few minutes. I have been assured that it will be presented today. I shall ask unanimous consent to have it agreed to by the Senate. That will make a third bill disposed of.

The Navy appropriation bill has reached its final stage in the House, and the report has been made to the Senate. As soon as the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON] comes into the Chamber, I shall ask him to call up the conference report, and when it has been disposed of four bills out of the total number of 14 will be out of the way.

There are several other bills remaining to be disposed of. The war civil functions bill has passed both bodies of Congress and has been sent to conference. We hope to have it out of the way within a day or two.

The State, Justice, and Commerce bill is in slightly better condition, and we hope to have it disposed of and sent to the President for his signature by tomorrow.

The legislative and judiciary bill is still in conference and we hope to dispose of it within a day or two. The conference report was adopted in the House yesterday, but there are some amendments remaining which are still in controversy, and they may take 2 or 3 days to dispose of. I hope it will not take so long, but it may take that long.

The Department of Agriculture appropriation bill is in conference.

The Interior Department bill is in conference, but the conferees have not as yet met. It will take possibly several days before that bill can be disposed of.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill is next to the furthest behind. That is because of the illness of the chairman of the subcommittee, but he is now very busily engaged in putting the bill in shape so that it may be reported to the Senate today if possible. I hope very much that it may be reported this week. That bill, however, is considerably behind.

The war agencies bill has been reported to the Senate, and will be taken up either today or tomorrow.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. REED. May I inquire if the distinguished Senator from Tennessee is aware that the political party to which Members on this side of the aisle belong is to hold a convention in Chicago beginning the week of June 26? What suggestions has the Senator from Tennessee to make as to how we are going to have all this business completed in time to enable us to perform our duties to the public and to the party?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am very happy to say to the Senator and to the Senate

that as the Senator knows, the Appropriations Committee is doing everything humanly possible to have the necessary appropriation bills passed. I may say to the Senator that yesterday I agreed to some amendments to which I was thoroughly opposed, and I did so largely because I hoped we could finish all the appropriation bills in time for Senators on the other side of the aisle to attend the Republican Convention. I think we should be able to have these bills passed unless something happens to prevent their prompt passage.

As I have said, the District of Columbia appropriation bill is behind. The war agencies bill will be taken up not later than tomorrow, under any circumstances, and possibly this afternoon.

Mr. REED. I can add my testimony to that of the Senator from Tennessee that the Appropriations Committee is diligent in its efforts to prepare the appropriation bills and have them acted upon by the Senate. I happen to be a member of that committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. We are doing everything humanly possible to have the bills reported and acted upon.

I wish to say that the Labor and Federal Security Agency bill is now before the Senate, and will pass today. I think that will be easily taken care of.

The Military Establishment bill, which is the largest of all the appropriation bills, is in the process of being acted upon in the other House at this time. Whether they will pass it and send it over to the Senate today or tomorrow, I do not know, for it is an enormous bill, and there is much work to be done in connection with it. The Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. THOMAS], who has charge of that bill, will have it taken up immediately when it is ready for consideration, and it will be acted upon just as soon as possible. There is, however, a world of work about that bill.

It is going to take the efforts not only of all Senators who are members of the Appropriations Committee but of all other Senators who are interested, in order to have all the appropriation bills passed by Saturday week. As we all know, it is necessary to pass them by that time, in order that the Republican Senators may attend the convention of their party. I wish to say that, so far as I am concerned, I shall do everything within my power to facilitate the passage of the appropriation bills, and have already done so, as I think the Senator from Kansas and the Senator from Maine both will testify.

The lend-lease appropriation bill has been passed, as we know, and is now in the other House. I see no particular reason why there should be a hold-up on any of these bills, and, so, unless something unforeseen happens, we can get through by Saturday a week. But the Senate will have to be exceedingly active to get them through by that time.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Something besides the appropriation bills is necessary

in order for the Congress to put itself in a justifiable position to take a recess.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; that is true, but the ones I have mentioned are the principal things.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I do not think so. I believe the principal thing is essential reconversion legislation in respect to the period following the termination of hostilities; and I think it would be insufferable for Congress to consent to anything more than a purely temporary recess until such time as it has put reconversion legislation on the statute books. The entire economic life of America in the post-war era depends on it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course, the proposed legislation referred to by the Senator from Michigan is exceedingly important. All I can say to the Senator is that my duties on the Appropriations Committee have been such that I have not had time to give it the attention which I should have given it and which I expect to give it when it comes before the Senate for consideration.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator, so far as he is personally concerned, has made a magnificent contribution, as usual. He is one of the most indefatigable Members of the Senate. I rose not to suggest that he had failed in any aspect of his duty, because he never does, but I did not want the inference to stand that the only thing in the way of a recess is the appropriation bills. That very definitely is not so.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator very much. I wish to say that I shall be glad to help in every way I can with respect to the measure which he regards as so important, which I regard as so important, and which, I think, all Senators regard as so important.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield to the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I agree with the suggestions and observations of the Senator from Michigan. I think it would be nothing short of a tragedy if the Congress should adjourn or take a recess without putting back of it reconversion legislation and all other matters that go with it. We are moving fast, but all essential legislation should be passed before Congress takes a vacation.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall have to refer the Senator to the leaders, but, so far as I know, there is no such plan. The only plan, so far as I am aware, is to adjourn for a time on account of the conventions that are to be held. Whether we are to adjourn for 30 days, I cannot say; I have not discussed it with anyone, I do not know as to that.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I am glad to yield.

Mr. WHITE. I think the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] stated the situation precisely as it is and as it is recognized to be by Members on this side. I think it might as well be understood one time as another that any cooperation on this side in behalf of a recess is contingent upon the passage of the

O. P. A. legislation, of reconversion legislation, and of the necessary appropriation bills. I think until those results are consummated that there will be no favor shown to a recess on this side of the aisle. I am sure the Senator from Michigan will confirm that understanding.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I agree to that. I think it is essential that there should be recesses for the Republican National Convention and the Democratic National Convention, as such proceedings are an indispensable part of the process of government in the United States, but beyond those temporary respites I know of no justification whatever for any sort of a recess until the sine qua non bills are passed.

Mr. MCKELLAR. I feel very much the same way.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair). The clerk will state the first amendment reported by the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Department of Labor—Office of the Secretary," on page 4, line 15, after the word "binding", to strike out "\$169,200," and insert "\$213,200."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Bureau of Labor Statistics," on page 6, line 4, after the word "Bureau", to strike out "\$1,212,300," and insert "\$1,312,300," and in line 5, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,140,000," and insert "\$1,160,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 7, after the word "laws", to strike out "\$1,510,400" and insert "\$1,556,185."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Children's Bureau", on page 7, line 19, after the word "expenses", to strike out "\$367,900" and insert "\$376,600", and in line 20, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$328,000" and insert "\$329,800."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 5, after the word "Act", to strike out "\$250,000" and insert "\$260,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 5, to insert:

Salaries and expenses (national defense): For expenses necessary in carrying out, in connection with the national defense, provisions of laws imposing duties and responsibilities on the Children's Bureau, including objects specified in appropriations for the Children's Bureau under this title, and other items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses, traveling expenses, and printing and binding, \$25,548.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 21, after the name "United States", to insert "and of Army aviation cadets", and on page 10, line 1, before the words "per centum", to strike out "2" and insert "3."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Women's Bureau", on page 12, after line 9, to insert:

Salaries and expenses, Women's Bureau (national defense): For expenses necessary in carrying out, in connection with national defense activities, the provisions of the act creating the Women's Bureau (29 U. S. C. 11-16), including items otherwise properly chargeable to the appropriations under the Department of Labor for contingent expenses and travel, \$55,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Howard University", on page 17, line 20, after the word "funds", to strike out "\$750,000" and insert "\$751,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Office of Education—Education and training, defense workers (national defense)", on page 23, after line 21, to insert:

Visual aids for war training (national defense): For all necessary expenses of the Office of Education in procuring and making available, for reproduction and use, visual-aid instructional units, consisting of motion-picture films, lantern slides, slide films, and film loops, for training in occupations essential to the war effort (each such occupation to be approved by the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; travel expenses; printing and binding; \$207,312: *Provided*, That copies of slides and films shall be sold at a price sufficient to pay the whole cost of production of such slides and films.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Public Health Service", on page 29, line 6, after the name "Public Health Service", to strike out "\$11,450,000" and insert "\$11,250,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "St. Elizabeths Hospital," on page 38, line 14, after the word "hospital", to strike out the following additional proviso: "*Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1945 the District of Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring St. Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are responsible, shall pay by check to the Superintendent upon his written request, either in advance or at the end of each month, all or part of the estimated or actual cost of such maintenance, as the case may be, and bills rendered by the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; proper adjustments on the basis of the actual cost of the care of patients paid for in advance shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon between the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital and the District of Columbia government, department, or establishments concerned," and insert "*Provided further*, That during the fiscal year 1945 the District of Columbia, or any branch of the Government requiring St. Elizabeths Hospital to care for patients for which they are responsible, shall pay by check to the Superintendent upon his written request, either in advance or at the end of each month, such amounts as shall be calculated by the Superintendent to be due for such care on the basis of a per diem rate recommended annually in advance

by the Federal Board of Hospitalization and approved by the President and bills rendered by the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital in accordance herewith shall not be subject to audit or certification in advance of payment; proper adjustments of such bills paid for in advance on the basis of such calculations shall be made monthly or quarterly, as may be agreed upon by the Superintendent of St. Elizabeths Hospital and the District of Columbia government, department, or establishments concerned."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, after line 4, to insert:

For an additional amount for building for storeroom, etc., St. Elizabeths Hospital, Federal Security Agency, including the objects specified under the appropriation for this purpose in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$445,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Administrator," on page 46, after line 2, to insert:

National Youth Administration liquidation: Not to exceed \$78,000 of the unexpended balances of the appropriations made to the National Youth Administration in the War Manpower Commission Appropriation Act, 1944, and the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, are hereby continued available until June 30, 1945, for all expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to liquidate the affairs of the National Youth Administration, including settlement of claims for property damage accruing prior to January 2, 1944, under paragraph 20 of the National Youth Administration Appropriation Act, 1943; payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave to employees who have not liquidated such by June 30, 1944; payment of salaries and other necessary administrative expenses (including personal services in the District of Columbia and travel expenses), not exceeding \$53,000, incurred during the fiscal year 1945; and payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave of the personnel employed under such amount: *Provided*, That no person shall be employed under such sum of \$53,000 at a rate exceeding the rates applicable to classification grade CAF 13 or the equivalent and the amount allocated for salaries thereunder shall not exceed \$36,500 and the amount for microfilming records shall not exceed \$25,000: *Provided further*, That the Federal Security Administrator is hereby authorized to retain such office materials, supplies, and equipment of the National Youth Administration as may be necessary in carrying out the purposes of this appropriation, and such office materials, supplies, and equipment shall not be subject to the provisions of the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1943, with respect to such property, during the period of such use: *Provided further*, That said Administrator is authorized to appoint such personnel as may be required for the purposes hereof without regard to civil service and classification laws.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 6, after the name "United States", to strike out "\$1,350,000" and insert "\$1,600,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title IV—National Labor Relations Board," on page 55, line 15, after the word "law", to strike out "\$2,000,450" and insert "\$2,125,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 22, after the word "periodicals", to strike out "\$478,000" and insert "\$500,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 14, after the word "filed" to strike out "by an employee or employees of such plant."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title VII—Executive Office of the President—Apprentice Training Service", on page 61, line 15, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$4,500" and insert "\$9,000"; in line 16, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$60,000" and insert "\$77,700", and in line 17, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$537,500" and insert "\$593,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, line 23, after the word "exceed" to strike out "\$60,000" and insert "\$92,600" and in the same line, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out "\$400,000" and insert "\$637,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments. The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I wish to offer an amendment which is in reality a committee amendment. I am instructed by the Committee on Appropriations to offer an amendment, which has been printed and which lies on the desk of Senators, to insert a new paragraph beginning in line 6, page 48.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 48, after line 6, it is proposed to insert the following:

Temporary aid to enemy aliens and other restricted persons: For expenses necessary to enable the Federal Security Administrator to provide temporary aid, not to extend beyond the duration of the existing war and 6 months thereafter, to enemy aliens and other persons excluded from areas designated pursuant to authority contained in Proclamations No. 2525 of December 7, 1941, and 2526 and 2527 of December 8, 1941, and Executive Order No. 9066 of February 19, 1942, or whose normal means of livelihood has been interrupted by reasons of restrictions imposed by the Attorney General or any law or order authorizing the removal of persons whose presence may be deemed dangerous to the United States, and to the dependents of any of such persons, \$50,000: *Provided*, That funds may be transferred with the approval of the Bureau of the Budget to this appropriation from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, War Relocation Authority", in an amount not exceeding \$50,000, and shall be consolidated with this appropriation and the whole administered and accounted for as one fund: *Provided further*, That the Administrator may make expenditures from this appropriation, by advances or grants of funds or otherwise, to such Federal or other agencies as he may designate, expenditures by such other agencies to be without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes or the civil-service and classification laws.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, is this an amendment which the committee authorized to be offered?

Mr. REED. Yes.

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator make a brief explanation of it?

Mr. REED. I shall be very happy to do so. The appropriation called for is a very modest sum and is desired by the Federal Security Agency to enable it to take care of indigent aliens who have been separated from the head of the family by some action of the Department of Justice. For example, there is an alien in this country, we will say, who has not as yet become a citizen. The F. B. I. may mark that man for observation. He may not have committed any crime, may not have done anything wrong, but he is an enemy alien, so the F. B. I. watches him. Frequently that interferes with that head of a family earning a living. The number of dependents of aliens of that character is small probably less than a hundred.

An arrangement has been made whereby all such cases are handled by one agency. The Federal Security Agency goes to the State or local relief authority and arranges with them to take care of the few cases of this kind. I asked in the committee, Why does not the local community or the State take care of them? The answer is obvious. In a number of States no one can obtain relief unless he is a citizen of the State, or has been in the State for a given length of time.

The appropriation called for is not very great. The object is very deserving. The committee discussed it at some length, and authorized and directed me to offer the amendment to the bill.

I inquire of the Senator from Maine whether I have made an adequate explanation.

Mr. WHITE. It is a surprisingly satisfactory one.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 64, after line 22, it is proposed to insert the following:

Migration of workers: To enable the War Manpower Commission to provide, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Chairman of said Commission for the temporary migration of workers from foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere (pursuant to agreements between the United States and such foreign countries), for employment in the continental United States with industries and services essential to the war effort, including the transportation of such workers from points outside the United States to ports of entry of the United States and return (including transportation from place of employment in the United States to port of entry of the United States in any case of default by an employer to provide such transportation to a worker, in which event the employer shall be liable to the United States for the cost thereof), cost of temporary maintenance of workers in reception centers in foreign countries and in the United States, when necessary, reasonable subsistence and emergency medical care of such workers from the time of reporting for transportation to the United States or return to the country of origin until arrival at

the destination, necessary assistance to meet emergency health and welfare problems while in the United States, when such assistance is not otherwise available to such persons, and guaranties of employment while in the United States to the extent agreed upon with the foreign country from which the workers are imported, \$2,465,000, of which not to exceed \$123,000 shall be available for all administrative expenses necessary for the foregoing, including not to exceed \$12,000 for temporary employment of administrative personnel outside continental United States, not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and binding outside continental United States without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and not to exceed \$25,800 for travel expenses: *Provided*, That no transportation of workers shall be allowed hereunder unless the employer and the worker have entered into a contract for employment approved by said Chairman or his designee, and unless said Chairman certifies that reasonably adequate use is being made of local labor supply: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall remain available after June 30, 1945, for the purpose of fulfilling guaranties and other obligations theretofore incurred with respect to such foreign workers and for all other purposes connected with the protection and ultimate return of any workers theretofore transported: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the recruitment or transportation of workers for employment in agriculture.

Mr. McKELLAR. The amendment is similar to provision made heretofore.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] on behalf of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 4, after line 15, it is proposed to insert the following:

Salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor (national defense): For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Labor to liquidate during the fiscal year 1945 the existing organization of the Working Conditions Service, including payment of accumulated and accrued annual leave of employees separated from the Government service due to the discontinuance of this Service; such travel as may be necessary to the accomplishment of the said liquidation; and the termination of existing leases for office space an indeterminate amount to be derived from the unexpended and unobligated balance of the appropriation made to the Division of Labor Standards (national defense) in the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, approved December 23, 1943, not exceeding \$40,000.

Mr. MEAD. Mr. President, the full committee denied the appropriation for a continuation of this agency. Therefore I am asking that the agency be liquidated, and that it be permitted to expend not to exceed \$40,000 of its unexpended present balance to enable it to liquidate, which means the termination of leases, paying for accrued vacations, and doing other things necessary to winding up the agency.

Mr. BRIDGES. The explanation is entirely satisfactory to me, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President are we about to act on the passage of the bill?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Yes.

Mr. BRIDGES. This is rushing through a major bill pretty rapidly. There are several things which I should like to have explained before the bill is passed.

I wish to inquire of the Senator in charge of the bill as to the provision for the Women's Bureau, on page 12. As I understand, the Women's Bureau asked for an amount somewhat in excess of \$200,000 to continue their work, which is rather important, having to do with women in industry. I am wondering how the decision to place the figure at \$55,000 was arrived at.

Mr. McKELLAR. I read from the report of the committee:

In the First Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1944, there was made available for 6 months of the current fiscal year \$50,000 for the purpose of enabling the Bureau to make a study of the problems to be encountered during the transitional period, and a study of hours of work in relation to industrial fatigue of women workers. The Department requested \$110,000 to continue this work during the fiscal year 1945. The committee recommend \$55,000 for the purpose of concluding the studies that are now under way. In recommending this amount, it is the intention of the committee that no new studies shall be undertaken, and that the studies now in progress shall be completed during the fiscal year 1945 within the amount of appropriation proposed. The remaining \$90,000 requested under this appropriation for the purpose of providing technical staff assistance to conduct studies of jobs that women are performing in heavy industries has not been approved by the committee but has been disallowed in its entirety.

In other words, it is to carry on for a full year the work which has already been begun.

Mr. WHITE. As I understand, it involves a liquidating program.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Bushfield	Eastland
Austin	Butler	Ellender
Ball	Byrd	Ferguson
Bankhead	Capper	George
Barkley	Chavez	Gerry
Bilbo	Connally	Gillette
Brewster	Cordon	Guffey
Bridges	Danaher	Gurney
Buck	Davis	Hatch
Burton	Downey	Hawkes

Hill	Murray	Truman
Holman	O'Mahoney	Tunnell
Johnson, Colo.	Overton	Tydings
Kilgore	Pepper	Vandenberg
La Follette	Radcliffe	Wagner
Lucas	Reed	Wallgren
McClellan	Revercomb	Walsh, Mass.
McFarland	Reynolds	Walsh, N. J.
McKellar	Robertson	Weeks
Maloney	Russell	Wherry
Maybank	Shipstead	White
Mead	Stewart	Wiley
Millikin	Taft	Willis
Moore	Thomas, Idaho	
Murdoch	Thomas, Okla.	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have received a communication from the chairman of our State industrial commission, Voyta Wrabetz, I ask the distinguished Senator from Tennessee to turn to page 41 of the bill. In line 11 on page 41 it will be noticed that the amount proposed to be appropriated is \$25,000,000. The Social Security Board recommended \$34,000,000 for the fiscal year 1945, and the Bureau of the Budget approved a recommendation for \$31,000,000.

The letter from this distinguished citizen of Wisconsin so well presents the need throughout the Nation for at least \$31,000,000 that I wonder if the distinguished Senator from Tennessee would accept an amendment in that amount and take it to conference.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the House agreed on \$25,000,000, and the Senate committee did likewise. The House thought it was sufficient, and the Senate committee thought it was sufficient. If it should prove to be insufficient, there would be no trouble about getting an additional appropriation in a deficiency bill. So the amount was left as the House had placed it. I think if the Senator will examine into the question, he will find that \$25,000,000 will be ample.

Mr. WILEY. I wish briefly to refer to several paragraphs in this letter, and after I shall have read portions of it I shall ask that the entire letter be printed in the RECORD.

The request is summarized as follows:

A restoration in the Senate of at least the \$31,000,000 figure originally estimated by the Social Security Board. We hold that this is hardly more than adequate to meet existing work loads, to say nothing of making even a minimum provision for future contingencies. In the event that this item is adjusted in the Senate, we solicit our Members in the House to communicate the position of the States to the Member of the House on the conference committee that will ultimately adjust the figure.

I ask that the entire letter be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION,
Madison, June 13, 1944.

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY,
United States Senator,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: We would like to enlist your support in a problem confronting

the industrial commission in the administration of the Unemployment Compensation Act of this State. The problem at hand confronts all State unemployment-compensation agencies, and it is considered to be of such importance by them as to call for their concerted action with their respective congressional delegations.

The problem referred to is the item of the administrative grants to States for the administration of State unemployment-compensation laws for the 1944-45 fiscal year, contained in H. R. 4899.

Twenty-five million dollars was recommended for this purpose by the Appropriations Committee of the House, which sum was accepted by the House in the appropriation bill H. R. 4899. The bill has gone over to the Senate and will come before a subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

The Social Security Board had recommended \$34,000,000 for fiscal 1945, and the Budget Bureau had approved \$31,000,000.

The \$25,000,000 figure would involve a crippling cut, not for the Federal agency but for the State agencies who receive these grants. Such a figure would cripple the administration of State unemployment-compensation laws in the very year when they will be of the greatest public importance.

The State unemployment-compensation agencies are definitely of the opinion that if this sum of money is made available to the Social Security Board for meeting the administrative costs of State unemployment-compensation operations for the ensuing fiscal year, without further provision for a contingent fund or without certain instructions to the Board guiding its disbursement, good probabilities exist that the functioning of the present State unemployment-compensation program will be so impaired as to discredit it.

Due to the Board's announced preference for a national system to supplant the existing State systems, the States feel that, out of fairness to the Board and to themselves, it would be improper to rely entirely upon the Board's representations and its presentation of the situation to Congress; and the States consequently feel that they have no recourse other than to directly call the attention of Congress to the matter in question.

For the fiscal year now coming to a close, Congress appropriated \$35,328,000 to meet the administrative expenses of State unemployment-compensation agencies. Of this appropriated sum, thirty-three and one-third million dollars was granted to the States, with the result that an unencumbered balance of approximately \$2,000,000 will lapse on June 30. During this fiscal year now closing, there is every reason to believe that the volume of unemployment-compensation claims has achieved a bedrock minimum. With the invasion of the Continent successfully under way in its initial stages, and considering the European theater of operations more generally, there is every good reason to believe that the ensuing fiscal year will bring a vast increase in the work load of State agencies. This is so because it is generally understood and agreed that, with the fall of Nazi Germany, there will be a marked cut-back in the production of war materials, with a resultant reconversion of a material percentage of our plant capacity for other uses. Charles Wilson of the War Production Board has recently estimated this anticipated cut-back as 35 percent. The cut-back, when it comes, can only mean that the States would be called upon to service a great volume of unemployment-compensation claimants, who will be idle during the reconversion and reallocation of manpower processes.

It is clear that if the States are to meet the impending impact of unemployment, they must begin now to prepare for it. Although much paper planning has been done, little actual preparation has been undertaken. The Social Security Board has felt constrained to hold the States within the

limits of their immediate work load—so much so that the approximately \$2,000,000 balance, above referred to, which sum could well have been spent in the purchase of supplies, forms, and equipment, which require considerable time for delivery, apparently will be allowed to lapse.

The Social Security Board, in preparing its budget for the ensuing fiscal year, concluded that approximately \$34,000,000 for the operation of State agencies would be sufficient. This is approximately comparable to the thirty-three and one-third million dollars that will have been used by the State agencies at the close of the present fiscal year. The Board is reluctant to enlighten the States on the basis of the formula used in arriving at its budget estimates, but, by reason of the close similarity of the approximately \$34,000,000 requested for the ensuing year to the thirty-three and one-third million dollars actually used this year, it can be fairly concluded that the estimated budget figure for the next year reflects only the current work loads of the State, with perhaps a minimum allowance for the advance preparation and the ultimate expansion that is necessary to meet the critical problems of the next year.

The \$34,000,000 estimated by the Board was reduced to \$31,000,000 by the Bureau of the Budget. The \$31,000,000 was, in turn, further reduced (and rather arbitrarily, and without reference to any definite criteria, as the record will show) to \$25,000,000 by the Labor-Federal Security Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. The reasoning, as contained in the committee report of the House group recommending the reduction demonstrates a sufficient basis for the concern of State agencies:

"The \$25,000,000 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$6,000,000 from the Budget estimate and a reduction of \$10,328,000 from the 1944 appropriation. Under this item of expense is performed the collection of contributions and the payment of benefits under unemployment compensation features of the social-security program. At this time the work in connection with the collection of contributions has increased due to the increased number of persons employed. On the other hand, the work in connection with the payment of benefits has decreased and in the opinion of the committee should decrease much more. It is reported that an average of approximately 100,000 persons are receiving unemployment benefits each week. There is little excuse for persons to be unemployed in this country today. The need for manpower is greater now than ever before and any general unemployment is inexcusable and should not be encouraged by the payment of unemployment benefits."

The record is void of any efforts on the part of anyone to straighten out the above faulty comprehension.¹

One can infer from the above-cited excerpt that the committee supposed that the appropriations recommended by it were to be directly used in the making of benefit payments. Thus, it was reasoned that there was no excuse for the payment of benefits at this time; therefore, sums would not be made available for making such payments.

The clear basic fact is that if it is desired to hold benefit payments to a minimum at this time—and, of course, this is desirable—more money, not less money, is necessary for

administrative purposes. Persons claiming unemployment compensation under State laws are prima facie entitled thereto, and it is up to the administrative agencies to rebut the prima facie showing by investigating the claimants' status. Any material cut in appropriations that would make necessary further reductions in our field office and investigating staff might well mean a great expansion in benefit payments.

Although reference is made in the committee reports to functions performed by the State agencies other than benefit payments, sufficient recognition was not given to these other functions. The problem of contribution collection is now greatly magnified by reason of increased payrolls and the type and nature of many employers in the field of war production. The processing of wage records relating to greatly increased numbers of covered employers, which is a necessary prerequisite to the payment of future benefits, is also of greatly increased proportions. Also, to meet even our minimum benefit-payment load, it is necessary to maintain at least a skeleton staff in our field offices.

The question may be asked: "Why should the States concern themselves at this time with the appropriation figure in H. R. 4899? Why not spend it so as to meet efficiently their present operating load and to make reasonable advance preparation for the rather definitely foreseeable crisis ahead? In the event that the amount proves insufficient, then Congress will make a deficiency appropriation."

If a solution could be achieved along the lines of the above query, the situation could, of course, be satisfactorily handled. However, it is the position of the Social Security Board that, since Congress bases its appropriations for the use of the States on work-load estimates submitted by the Board, the allotments to the States must be controlled by developments concerning these work-load criteria. Only to the extent that there are increases in the work load may the States, under present Board practices, expect an increase in their administrative grants. Aside from crippling the States in the handling of their present work loads this Board practice obviously does not allow the States such additional sums as are presently necessary to make even minimum preparations for increased work loads prior to their actual occurrence.

We ask your assistance in accomplishing the following:

(1) A restoration in the Senate of at least the \$31,000,000 figure originally estimated by the Social Security Board. We hold that this is hardly more than adequate to meet existing work loads, to say nothing of making even a minimum provision for future contingencies. In the event that this item is adjusted in the Senate, we solicit our Members in the House to communicate the position of the States to the Member of the House on the Conference Committee that will ultimately adjust the figure.

(2) An incorporation in the Senate committee report (re H. R. 4899) instructing the Board, in the making of grants to the States, to be guided not only by current work-load estimates but also to give due consideration to the necessity of timely and adequate advance preparation on the part of the States to meet sudden and greatly increased work loads.

Admittedly, the ensuing fiscal year holds too many imponderables to permit at this time a very accurate calculation of the administrative expenses of State agencies. However, it is a near certainty that there will be a great increase in unemployment compensation claims relative to their present minimum level. It is likewise a certainty that if the States are to meet successfully a considerable increase in claim loads advance preparation is necessary. Advance prepara-

tion involves the ordering of forms, supplies, and certain equipment which will necessarily encumber funds beyond the proportions of the present work-load figures.

It is the duty of the Board to make grants to the States on the basis of the amounts "necessary for the proper and efficient administration" (sec. 302 (a) of the Social Security Act). Proper and efficient administration in our judgment involves advance preparation to meet conditions that appear to be in the rather immediate offing.

It is our understanding that all State unemployment compensation agencies are to communicate with their congressional delegation. We think that if Congress can be correctly apprised of the situation some corrective steps may yet be taken.

We feel assured that we can rely on your favorable consideration of our problem.

Very truly yours,

VOYTA WRABETZ,
Chairman.

Mr. WILEY. As I understand the distinguished Senator from Tennessee, he declines my request?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes. I am obliged to do so. The committee passed upon the question after hearings and came to the conclusion that \$25,000,000 was ample for the purpose. The House had done the same thing. For that reason the figure was left at \$25,000,000. I have no authority to agree to a change. I hope the Senator will not press his amendment, because if for any reason the amount should prove insufficient, of course Congress will provide additional appropriations.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, in line with what the distinguished Senator has said, I merely wish to point out what the writer of the letter has to say on that subject:

It is clear that if the States are to meet the impending impact of unemployment, they must begin now to prepare for it. Although much paper planning has been done, little actual preparation has been undertaken. The Social Security Board has felt constrained to hold the States within the limits of their immediate work load—so much so that the approximately \$2,000,000 balance, above referred to, which sum could well have been spent in the purchase of supplies, forms, and equipment, which require considerable time for delivery, apparently will be allowed to lapse.

I understand the committee did not give the States a chance to be heard.

I understand also that the \$31,000,000 is simply for overhead, which is badly needed to meet the challenges of the future.

I ask that the figures "\$25,000,000", in line 11, on page 41, be stricken, and that in place thereof there be inserted "\$31,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The only way that could be accomplished at this time would be by unanimous consent. Does the Senator make that request?

Mr. WILEY. I make that request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I am compelled to object at this time, because the House committee and the Senate committee have considered this matter, and have refused to agree to such an increase. So I cannot agree to accept it.

¹Of interest is the statement made by BUTLER HARE, chairman of the subcommittee, in presenting the \$25,000,000 to the House. "We may have made some mistakes in our conclusions and I shall not attempt to justify them further than to say that if there are any they can be attributed to the failure to secure more thorough and complete information." CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, May 29, p. 5188.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands that the present parliamentary situation is such that an amendment can be offered only by unanimous consent or by a motion that the Senate reconsider its action in ordering the third reading of the bill.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I hope the Senator from Tennessee will not insist on observance of the technicalities which exist because of the parliamentary situation.

As a matter of fact, this question is rather an important one. I will say, if my colleague will permit me to do so, that, had I been advised of this situation sooner, I certainly would have gone before the Appropriations Committee. But, as I understand the situation, the reason why the matter was not called to the attention of Senators who are not members of the committee was because of the absence of the Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN]. It was understood that the bill would be held up until he returned; at least, that was the information I received over the telephone yesterday.

I had fully intended to offer or join in support of an amendment of this nature. In view of the fact that the bill has reached its present parliamentary status sooner than I, certainly, had anticipated, or else I would have been on the floor, I hope the Senator will not prevent us from having an opportunity to discuss this question and to permit the Senate then to decide on what it thinks should be done.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, after the Appropriations Committee of each House and after both Houses have agreed on the item, I think it should remain as it is; but, under the circumstances, if the Senators wish to have a vote on this particular question, and if the senior Senator from Wisconsin or the junior Senator from Wisconsin wishes to offer an amendment to change the item \$25,000,000 to \$31,000,000—is that the idea?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I understood that was the amendment my colleague intended to offer, if he were permitted to do so.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well; I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY]? The Chair hears none.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, let me ask what is the request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request is that on page 41 of the bill, in line 11, the figures "\$25,000,000" be stricken out, and "\$31,000,000" be substituted. Is there objection?

Mr. RUSSELL. Has the order for the third reading of the bill been set aside by proper parliamentary action?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin has requested unanimous consent to offer the amendment.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the House disallowed it, and the Senate Committee—

Mr. RUSSELL. I am familiar with the item.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no objection to that action. However, I had understood there were some other amendments the Senator proposed to offer. It seems to me that if we reopen the bill we should not set aside the action of the Senate in ordering the third reading of the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope no other amendments will be offered, because we wish to conclude consideration of the appropriation bills as soon as possible.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have no amendment of my own.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the request, as I understand, applies only to the amendment of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY].

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, relative to the statement made by the Senator from Tennessee, I would say that if we reopen the bill, it is reopened.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no, Mr. President. As I understand the situation, the request is made to return to page 41 and to offer an amendment changing the figures "\$25,000,000" to "\$31,000,000." That is my understanding of the request.

Mr. BRIDGES. Very well; I withdraw what I said.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Wisconsin? The Chair hears none. The clerk will state the amendment.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 41, in line 11, it is proposed to strike out "\$25,000,000" and insert "\$31,000,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY].

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, unless my colleague desires to speak further on this matter at this time, I should like to make a brief statement. As Senators know, there is provision in the Social Security Act for the Federal Government to carry the expense of the administration of unemployment compensation at the State levels. The State organizations are greatly concerned in regard to this item. They feel that a reduction to \$25,000,000 would seriously cripple administration, and that in the long run in all probability the effect would be to increase the drain on unemployment compensation funds, because the reduction would result, according to my information, in a curtailment of the necessary investigations made of cases which are presented by individuals asking for unemployment compensation.

As Senators must realize, a person who is in covered employment and who presents a claim for unemployment compensation has a prima facie right to such compensation; and so, unless the administrative agencies at the State levels are sufficiently equipped to investigate those cases, there will be a failure to ascertain the bona fides of the claims for unemployment compensation.

Furthermore, there is the necessity for the State agencies to carry a larger load than would appear from a super-

ficial examination of the statistics. It is true that because of the manpower shortage and high levels of employment the actual cases—the case load, so to speak—of persons receiving unemployment compensation have declined. But, on the other hand, because of the tremendous increase in employment and the coming into being of new companies and new corporations, the administrative expense in connection with the collection of the funds and keeping the records has increased.

The Social Security Board originally recommended to the Budget Bureau the sum of \$34,000,000, which was approximately \$500,000 more than the Budget estimate of last year; but the Budget Bureau cut the figure to \$31,000,000. The House committee reduced it to \$25,000,000, and the Senate committee has reaffirmed that action by not changing the bill in that respect as it came from the House of Representatives. It will be noted that the reduction is rather drastic, and that it can only come out of the administrative operations at the State level.

As we know—and I think we may as well be frank about it—there is a conflict between the Social Security Board and the State unemployment compensation insurance agencies. The Board and the Federal Security Administrator have advocated federalization of unemployment compensation. That issue, of course, is not directly involved in this item, but, nevertheless, the States are apprehensive that if they have to meet such a drastic cut in their administrative expenses, and are unable efficiently to operate, it will be asserted against them, and will become an additional argument on the part of those who wish to federalize the system.

Mr. President, we hear a great deal about Senators being interested in not having the Federal Government take over all functions of the States. Yet if this amendment should prevail, there would be a drastic cut in the administrative expenses of the State agencies which, it is contended by them, will impair the efficiency of their operation. I think the Senate should hesitate before it takes the action proposed by the bill, especially since it would appear from the information contained in the letter sent to me by Mr. Voyta Wrabetz, chairman of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, which administers the law in Wisconsin, that the action of the House of Representatives was taken largely because it saw that the case load had gone down, and therefore it thought that the administrative expenses could be reduced. But that is not the situation as presented to me by the State agency which administers the law in Wisconsin.

Although my colleague has had the letter inserted in the RECORD, I will read from it for the benefit of Senators.

The \$34,000,000 estimated by the Board—

That means the Social Security Board—

was reduced to \$31,000,000 by the Bureau of the Budget. The \$31,000,000 was, in turn, further reduced (and rather arbitrarily, and without reference to any definite criteria, as the record will show) to \$25,000,000 by the

Labor-Federal Security Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee. The reasoning, contained in the committee report—

That is the House committee's report—of the House group recommending the reduction demonstrates a sufficient basis for the concern of State agencies:

"The \$25,000,000 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$6,000,000 from the Budget estimate and a reduction of \$10,328,000 from the 1944 appropriation. Under this item of expense is performed the collection of contributions and the payment of benefits under unemployment-compensation features of the social-security program. At this time the program in connection with the collection of contributions has increased due to the increased number of persons employed. On the other hand, the work in connection with the payment of benefits has decreased, and, in the opinion of the committee, should decrease much more. It is reported that an average of approximately 100,000 persons are receiving unemployment benefits each week. There is little excuse for persons to be unemployed in this country today. The need for manpower is greater now than ever before, and any general unemployment is inexcusable and should not be encouraged by the payment of unemployment benefits."

That ends the quotation from the House committee report.

Mr. President, it seems to me that after a man has made contributions, and is unemployed, under the safeguards established under the unemployment-compensation statutes to pay him something to which he is entitled does not encourage unemployment.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. BRIDGES. I think the Senator hit the nub of the situation when he said that this is a strong movement to federalize unemployment insurance, and that now would be an inappropriate time for those who believe in State regulation of unemployment insurance to reduce the funds so they would not be sufficient to enable the act to be effectively administered.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I wish to make it clear, Mr. President, that nothing I said was intended to imply that the Board was making this move for the purpose stated. It recommended to the Budget Bureau an appropriation of \$34,000,000; but the amount was cut to \$31,000,000 by the Budget Bureau, and has now been cut to \$25,000,000 by the House. The amount, as reported by the Senate committee, remains at \$25,000,000. What I said, and wish to repeat, is that the effort to federalize the system has caused some agencies to be apprehensive that if their funds are drastically reduced, and they are thereby unable efficiently to discharge their responsibilities under the law, such inefficiency will subsequently be charged to them and will be used as a further argument for federalization.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. As bearing out what the Senator has said, I have received within the hour a telegram from Mr. William L. McKee, chairman of Vermont Unemployment Compensation Commission,

protesting against the reduction of \$6,000,000 in the appropriation for the unemployment-compensation program. If the protest had come from some other source I should have been inclined to pay little attention to it; but having come from a Vermont commission I think we should take it seriously, because Vermont commissions do not ask for increases in appropriations on the part of the Federal Government unless there is sound and good reason for doing so.

As the Senator has so ably stated, for a long time there has been a fear on the part of the State commissions that some day the program might become wholly federalized, and the States might have nothing more to say about the operation of the program. Such a fear is expressed in the telegram to which I have referred, wherein Mr. McKee says:

Such drastic reduction will prevent proper investigations resulting in expansion of benefit payments which in turn will affect full utilization of manpower.

In other words, it is the fear of the commission that it will not be able to do efficient work.

It has been said that the money appropriated could be used, and then the commissions could come back for a deficiency appropriation; but State commissions do not work in that way. If an appropriation is made for a year they will plan their program so as to make the appropriation last for the year.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Furthermore, if the Senator from Vermont will pardon me, under the law the Social Security Board will be required to budget on a monthly basis, spreading over the whole fiscal year, whatever amount the Congress appropriates for this purpose. Under the language reported by the committee, we have no hope that there may be any elasticity permitting more rapid expenditure of the money in the early months of the fiscal year and a diminution of it later. So, unless the Congress provides sufficient money, we can assume and must assume the responsibility for having drastically cut this appropriation, and thus crippled the efficiency of the State agencies.

I wish further to read briefly from the comments of Mr. Wrabetz in his letter concerning the House committee report, which was the alleged justification for this drastic cut. He says:

One can infer from the above-cited excerpt that the committee supposed that the appropriations recommended by it were to be directly used in the making of benefit payments. Thus, it was reasoned that there was no excuse for the payment of benefits at this time, therefore sums would not be made available for making such payments.

The clear basic fact is that if it is desired to hold benefit payments to a minimum at this time—and, of course, this is desirable—more money, not less money, is necessary for administrative purposes. Persons claiming unemployment compensation under State laws are prima facie entitled thereto, and it is up to the administrative agencies to rebut the prima facie showing by investigating the claimant's status. Any material cut in appropriations that would make necessary further reductions in our field office and investigating staff might well mean a great expansion in benefit payments.

Although reference is made in the committee reports to functions performed by the State agencies other than benefit payments, sufficient recognition was not given to these other functions. The problem of contribution collection is now greatly magnified by reason of increased pay rolls and the type and nature of many employers in the field of war production.

I am certain that every Senator is familiar with that fact. In the effort to expand production more and more companies, even very small companies in some instances, have been brought in to help speed up war production. That has increased the administrative burden upon the State agencies in the collection of unemployment contributions.

The processing of wage records relating to the greatly increased numbers of covered employers, which is a necessary prerequisite to the payment of future benefits, is also of greatly increased proportions.

Every Senator will appreciate that that point is well taken. In the tremendous increase in the number of persons gainfully employed in covered occupations the administrative burden upon the State agencies has grown directly in proportion to that increase. Yet, it is proposed to cut this item to \$25,000,000, which is \$9,000,000 less than the Board recommended, and which is a reduction from the 1944 appropriation of \$10,000,000.

Also, to meet even our minimum benefit-payment load it is necessary to maintain at least a skeleton staff in our field offices.

The question may be asked: "Why should the States concern themselves at this time with the appropriation figure in H. R. 4899?" Why not spend it so as to efficiently meet their present operating load and to make reasonable advance preparation for the rather definitely foreseeable crisis ahead? In the event that the amount proves insufficient then the Congress will make a deficiency appropriation.

But, Mr. President, that cannot be done. The Board will be forced to budget over the entire fiscal year whatever sum we provide to pay the State compensation agencies for their administrative expenses.

I think, Mr. President, from every standpoint that we are in a reasonable position in asking only for what the Budget allowed. It is a reduction from last year's appropriation, and is a reduction of \$3,000,000 in the amount which the Social Security Board recommended to the Budget Bureau. If we make this drastic cut now we must accept full responsibility for impairing the efficiency which will follow in the administration by the States of the unemployment-compensation law, and in that way we will be weakening their position in the struggle which is bound to ensue over whether unemployment compensation shall be completely federalized. In the light of the facts we have presented I cannot believe that the position taken is untenable or unreasonable.

I may say that Mr. Wrabetz is a conscientious public servant. He has served for many years as chairman of the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin, and I can state that Senators may rely upon

the conservative character of the statement which he makes in this communication.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator permit a question?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly.

Mr. AUSTIN. Will the Senator explain from what funds the \$25,000,000 comes if it is appropriated? Is it a part of the amount which the citizen pays as a tax and which is set apart by the Federal Government for administration; so that in reality, if I understand it correctly, the money belongs already to the States, and it is merely a question as to what extent the Federal Government shall control the amount the States shall expend? Is that correct?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The Federal Government's control, of course, of the expenditures made by the State agencies is supreme; there is no limitation whatsoever on it. If we sought to exercise plenary power we could refuse to appropriate anything and the State agencies would have to go out of business. We have the power, and I think, likewise, we have the responsibility. Since under the original Social Security Act the principle was established of providing a Federal tax and then permitting the States to administer it according to their laws, we have a double responsibility to make certain not to impair the activities of the State agencies and not to cripple them and make them inefficient and liable to attack. On that ground I think that we are even more in a position where we should exercise caution than we would be if it were a Federal system and the Federal Government had sole responsibility for its administration.

Mr. AUSTIN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield to the Senator from Vermont with pleasure.

Mr. AUSTIN. Does the Senator from Wisconsin conceive the sum of money from which the \$25,000,000 would be paid to be in the hands and under the control of the Federal Government as a trustee for the States?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. As I understand, the appropriation is one made out of the Treasury.

Mr. AUSTIN. Regardless of the money which has been contributed?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The money comes into the Treasury as the result of the Federal tax.

Mr. AUSTIN. But it is paid by the employer and the employee, is it not?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes; it is a joint contribution.

Mr. AUSTIN. So that it is the money of the citizens, appropriated to a special purpose, held by the Federal Government and administered by the Federal Government, is it not?

Mr. REED. Will the Senator from Wisconsin permit me to make a suggestion to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. REED. The tax is collected by the Federal Government. The Federal Government is allowed three-tenths of 1 percent for collecting it. Then, in turn, the administration is by the State agencies and through the State agencies. The

Congress makes an appropriation every year.

In conclusion on that point, out of the three-tenths of 1 percent the Federal Government has accumulated in excess of \$450,000,000 above its expenses. So there is no question of this operation costing the Federal Government anything.

Let me say to the Senator from Wisconsin that in the Committee on Appropriations I rather took the view he is taking, and favored leaving the appropriation at \$31,000,000. However, the committee concluded not to do that, and I was not impressed with any great threat to the efficient administration of the workmen's compensation law. If I had been, I perhaps would have submitted minority views.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If the Senator from Kansas will pardon me, I stated, I think perhaps before he entered the Chamber, that I was not put on notice concerning this matter until yesterday afternoon, when the bill had already been reported from the committee. I explained that the information which came to me was that the State agencies had not anticipated that the bill would be reported so soon; they understood that there was a sort of a gentleman's agreement that the Senator from Nevada would be permitted to return before the bill was reported. Then it was found that in the interest of hurrying it through, the committee could not wait for the return of the Senator from Nevada, and so notified him by telegram. Then the State agencies began, in desperation, to get in touch with Senators who they thought might be interested in the matter.

I wish to say again that it is always my practice to go before the committee, because I think the committee has the right to have advance knowledge of the intention of any Senator with regard to amendments. But in all the hurly-burly, and because of the number of committees I have had to attend in the past few days, I may say frankly that this item in the bill had not been brought to my attention until I received a long-distance telephone call yesterday, and then Mr. Wrabetz's letter came shortly thereafter by air mail. Otherwise, I certainly should have gone before the committee, where I have always received the most courteous reception, and I should not be pressing the matter on the floor of the Senate. I would have gone before the committee first, but it was then too late, for the bill had already been reported.

Mr. REED. The 30th of June does not wait upon the Senator from Wisconsin or any other Senator.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am not asking that it wait; I am only asking an opportunity to justify this last-minute effort to prevent something from happening about which the agencies in the States charged with the responsibility of administering the law are deeply concerned. I feel sure that if they had had an opportunity to impress the importance of this matter upon the Senator from Kansas as it has been impressed upon me, he would now realize the seriousness of the proposed reduction in the appropriation.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator from Wisconsin that I have not heard a word of objection from the workmen's compensation authorities administering the law in Kansas. If they have any objection, if they have any ideas about the sum which should be allowed, they certainly have failed to advise me.

I wish to say again to the Senator from Wisconsin that in the committee I took rather the position the Senator from Wisconsin is now taking; but I was not impressed with any threat to the efficient administration of the law. If there is a threat, if it should develop in the experience of the next fiscal year that we did not appropriate enough, there will always be a deficiency appropriation available.

I know the Senator from Wisconsin says this money is budgeted, and that is correct, but, after all, it is possible to begin the distribution of money even though it was not originally included in the Budget.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I shall yield in a moment. I regret that this matter has not been brought to the attention of the committee. I regret that it has not been brought to the individual attention of Senators. If I am guilty of laches in any respect, I accept full responsibility for it.

I may say, however, very frankly, that I did not know about the item until after the committee had reported the bill; but I do have great respect for Mr. Wrabetz's judgment. He has been chairman of the industrial commission in Wisconsin under all political parties. He is a conscientious, high-class public servant, and no one can read his letter without coming to the conclusion that he is exceedingly disturbed about the matter, and in the letter, portions of which I have read, he sets forth the reasons why the load has not diminished, as the House committee contended in its report it had.

I now yield to the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I wish to say to the Senator from Wisconsin, and to other Senators who are interested in the matter, that the \$31,000,000 is entirely for compensation to those who administer the law. It is all a question of compensation to them. It does not affect what is paid as unemployment compensation.

Mr. REED. It takes care of the administrative expenses.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly, and that is what makes the House committee's paragraph on this subject so fallacious. They say no one should be unemployed now, and therefore we should not be encouraging unemployment by paying unemployment benefits. Not a penny of this money goes to unemployment benefits; it goes for the administrative expenses of State agencies.

Mr. REED. If the Senator will permit me, it includes the collection and handling of the tax collected.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly, and the increase in the number of persons who are covered and the increase in the number of collections the agencies have to make have increased the load, rather

than diminished it. The only feature of the load that has diminished is the actual payment of the unemployment compensation benefits; but, as pointed out in Mr. Wrabetz's letter, if the number of persons available for service is reduced to the number of persons making application for unemployment compensation, instead of reducing the number of people who are receiving unemployment compensation, we are moving in the direction of encouraging and permitting people to obtain unemployment compensation who do not have just claim to it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Will the Senator yield further?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am delighted to yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. The testimony before the committee of the House, and the committee of the Senate also, was to the effect that unemployment compensation was at an all-time low, that unemployment in this country was at an all-time low, and that it was not necessary to retain a large number of employees and to go to the great expense heretofore entailed, when the business of paying unemployment compensation had been reduced to an all-time low.

There is much sense in that. The House felt that that was very cogent, and that it was not necessary to maintain large organizations, with an enormous number of employees, when there are now comparatively few unemployed. If that does not make sense, then I am incapable of understanding.

The fund involved is collected on a percentage basis; it is in the Treasury, and it can be used at any time when necessary. But why keep the enormous number of employees in the various States to carry on a very much smaller business than unhappily had to be conducted before? I hope it will not be so great in the future as it has been in the past. Even this year there was a large amount paid back to the Treasury.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, the able Senator from Tennessee falls into the same unfortunate position which the House committee fell into. They simply looked at the number of persons who are now receiving unemployment compensation and jumped to the conclusion that therefore a drastic slash could be made in the appropriations provided for the expense of the State agencies. They did not recognize, as the Senator from Tennessee does not recognize, that, while it is true, because of high levels of employment, that the payment of unemployment benefits has been reduced, the fact remains that other factors created by the war have increased the burden on the State agencies. That ought to be clear to everyone; it ought to make common sense to everyone. When the number of covered workers is largely increased, as it has been during this war, the work of administration at the State level becomes much heavier, because a record has to be made and kept of every one of those persons. The fact that more and more corporations and small companies have become engaged in the effort to help expand war production, of itself increases

the administrative burden and the administrative expense. It is true the work has decreased in one respect, but it has increased in others which more than overcome the reduction incident to the payment of unemployment compensation benefits. We are not asking for an increase in the appropriation; we are asking only for the amount which the Budget Bureau allowed, which is \$3,000,000 less than the amount the Social Security Board first recommended to the Bureau of the Budget and is a drastic cut below what was granted last year. So, all the slack that could be taken out without impairing the efficiency of the State administrations, because of the reduction in the number of persons who are now receiving unemployment compensation, has been taken out.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I think there is still another phase to this matter to which the able Senator from Wisconsin has not yet adverted. I refer to the part which the State administrations of unemployment compensation are inevitably going to play in the post-war conversion program of the Government itself. The so-called George post-war economic planning committee was in session all morning today and dealt for 2 hours with the part which unemployment insurance must play in the reconversion program. We came to the conclusion, I am sure I am entitled to say, that there has got to be an increasing administrative load put upon State unemployment compensation organizations in dealing with the matter in the fashion in which we hope it may be dealt with. I can give the Senator one example. At the present time the Federal standard covers only employers of eight or more employees. We are recommending—we cannot do it ourselves, because it has to originate elsewhere—but we are recommending that the coverage shall be reduced in respect to the number of employees employed by an employer. Our whole post-war program in relation to unemployment compensation, which inevitably is going to be a key part of the post-war program, contemplates a tremendously increased burden upon State unemployment compensation administrations.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I very much appreciate the valuable contribution which the Senator from Michigan has made to the discussion, and I think it is a point which ought to be borne in mind by Senators in determining how they will vote on the question, because, with that in contemplation, to impair the efficiency of the organization and, in the present war manpower situation, to permit it to be disintegrated to some extent, at the very time when it may have an additional burden dumped on it, would seem to be entirely unjustified.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I am glad to yield.

Mr. TAFT. May I ask the Senator how much the Federal Government derives from the three-tenths of 1 percent which comes to the Federal Government. Is it not far more than its administrative cost?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Oh, yes. The fund has grown to some three hundred or four hundred million dollars, I think the Senator from Kansas stated.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. BALL. Governor McNutt told the committee that up to the present time the excess of collections from the three-tenths of 1 percent over what has actually been paid out to the States for administration purposes, is \$400,000,000.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. My impression is that the Federal Government collects approximately \$150,000,000 a year and pays out only \$31,000,000. The remainder it places in the Treasury.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. So it seems to be only fair that out of that amount the unemployment compensation agencies shall have a sufficient sum for administration.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes. I think the Senator has made a very valid point.

Mr. President, I conclude by saying that I trust that the amendment offered by my colleague will be agreed to, and I hope it will stay in the bill in conference, because, from the investigation I have been able to make of the matter, I am convinced that this drastic cut would have a very serious effect upon the efficiency of the State organizations which by statute we have charged with the responsibility of administering this law.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the pending question.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, this is what the House committee had to say about this matter:

Grants to States for unemployment compensation administration: The \$25,000,000 provided in the bill is a reduction of \$6,000,000 from the Budget estimate, and a reduction of \$10,328,000 from the 1944 appropriation. Under this item of expense is performed the collection of contributions and the payment of benefits under unemployment compensation features of the social-security program. At this time the work in connection with the collection of contributions has increased due to the increased number of persons employed. On the other hand, the work in connection with the payment of benefits has decreased and in the opinion of the committee should decrease much more. It is reported that an average of approximately 100,000 persons are receiving unemployment benefits each week. There is little excuse for persons to be unemployed in this country today. The need for manpower is greater now than ever before and any general unemployment is inexcusable and should not be encouraged by the payment of unemployment benefits.

That is the reason which actuated the House.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Does not the Senator immediately, as a matter of elementary common sense, recognize that the moment hostilities cease the trend will turn in exactly the opposite direction, and the burden of labor will infinitely multiply? Surely the Senator hopes for that happy conclusion, at least in respect to the termination of hostilities, within the next fiscal year.

Mr. McKELLAR. While that may be true, we do not know when the war will end. This agency will always be at liberty to come to Congress and obtain whatever appropriations may be necessary for that purpose. But why maintain a large organization now, when unemployment is at the lowest figure since the system was inaugurated?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I can give the Senator one answer specifically. If the recommendation which was unanimously agreed upon this morning in the George committee becomes effective, the coverage of unemployment compensation will increase to the extent of 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 additional employees within the next fiscal year, as rapidly as it can be done. So, in anticipation of this reconversion program, it is perfectly evident that the burden of administrative labor, regardless of the effect on benefits themselves, will inevitably substantially multiply.

Mr. McKELLAR. Heretofore we have had widespread unemployment. Before the war there was a great amount of unemployment and a vast organization was required. The House thought—and I believe the House was correct—that if we should continue to maintain an organization costing the Government \$31,000,000 at a time when unemployment is at its lowest point, we could not justify such an expense. We are taxing the people for it.

There was testimony on this point. Let me read from the hearings:

Senator McKELLAR. What was the reason why the House reduced the amount to \$25,000,000?

Mr. ALTMAYER. The House indicated that it ought to be reduced because, as the committee said, work in connection with the payment of benefits has decreased; but, as a matter of fact, that decrease had already been taken into account when we made our estimate of the \$31,000,000. That \$31,000,000 is \$2,300,000 less than the actual administrative expenses will be this fiscal year, and it is \$4,300,000 less than the current appropriation for this fiscal year. We feel that if this reduction of \$6,000,000 is made it will seriously impair the functioning of the 51 different unemployment compensation agencies.

In other words, a reduction in the appropriation would mean a reduction in the size of the organization. It would cost less money. Not so many employees would be required. Manpower is needed everywhere in the Government at this time to carry on the war; and yet we are maintaining an enormous number of employees throughout the country at a cost of \$31,000,000, which is the amount which was appropriated when there was great unemployment.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I am sure the Senator will testify that I am about as enthusiastic a bureau demobilizer as there is in the Senate.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is. I am surprised at his position on this question. It is not the purpose of the committee to fail to pay every dollar of unemployment benefits to which applicants may be entitled. Of course, when times change, the situation will be different, as has been suggested. I believe the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] suggested a few moments ago that we ought to maintain this organization so as to be ready when the war is over, when there will be a greater amount of unemployment. That will undoubtedly be true; but we can take care of that need when it arises. Congress will be in session substantially all the time. As the House well says, in my judgment, we encourage unemployment, when for the purpose contemplated we pay out vast sums at a time such as this.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I should like to follow up the concession which I obtained from the Senator a moment ago, namely, that a pretty good case would be required to satisfy me that any bureau in Washington could not be substantially reduced, or that any bureau in any State could not be substantially reduced without impairing its public service.

Mr. McKELLAR. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. VANDENBERG. So I submit to the Senator that he must concede, so far as I am concerned, that I would not have reached this conclusion unless there was a reason for it. Everything that occurred in the House, and everything that occurred in his committee, occurred ahead of the crystallization of the reconversion and post-war plans upon which we are now working, and which we are just bringing to a climax.

I say to the Senator that in my judgment—and I believe in the judgment of our post-war planners—there can be no effective reconversion program without a very substantial reliance upon State unemployment-compensation administrations, which will probably face a far larger responsibility and a far greater load of work during the next fiscal year than they ever had before in the history of the country.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me read further from the hearings:

Senator REED. Approximately what is the number of recipients of unemployment compensation?

Mr. ALTMAYER. At the present time there are about 83,000 beneficiaries who are drawing unemployment-compensation benefits throughout the entire United States, Territories, and possessions.

There are 83,000 beneficiaries, and the committee has recommended an appropriation of \$25,000,000 to administer the payment of unemployment benefits to 83,000 recipients. To my mind that is a very large sum, and should be ample to meet the need. It may not be enough to keep on the pay roll every person who is now in office in the various States

under this organization; but it is sufficient to make sure that the recipients of unemployment benefits shall receive such benefits at the right time. The House thought so; the Senate committee thought so; and it can be seen from reading the testimony that, so far as the operators of this organization are concerned, they desired to obtain a large sum merely because they did not wish to take any chances.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield once more?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. The Senator's argument seems to come down to saying that because temporarily the payment of unemployment benefits is at a low ebb, due to the fact that there is comparatively little unemployment, we should demobilize a substantial part of the personnel which operates the system normally. I submit to the Senator that it would be just about as logical to discharge all the firemen in Washington between fires.

Mr. McKELLAR. No, Mr. President; I do not agree with the Senator.

I will read further from the testimony of this witness:

Senator REED. About what is the average payment, stated annually?

Mr. ALTMAYER. It runs about \$15 a week.

Senator REED. You still have not given the annual amount.

Mr. ALTMAYER. Oh, the annual amount?

Senator REED. Yes.

Mr. ALTMAYER. The annual amount, I think, would now run probably about \$60,000,000.

Frankly, Mr. President, I say to my brother Senators that it seems to me that \$25,000,000 to provide employees to disburse \$60,000,000 is a very heavy sum. I do not know the exact percentage, but in round numbers, it is between 45 percent and 50 percent. To pay \$25,000,000 to the personnel of the agency which administers \$60,000,000 is an astounding thing. To increase that amount so that it will cost the Government more than half as much as the amount of the benefits themselves seems to me to be too much. I do not remember the exact amount paid to Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, but it is more than \$5,000,000. Think of our paying 50 percent to the employees who pay us. No one could defend it; no one would defend it.

I think we are very liberal in paying the employees who disburse the \$60,000,000; \$25,000,000 to be paid to them for disbursing unemployment compensation to the beneficiaries under the law is a tremendous amount, and, frankly, I cannot vote for it. I will have to vote the other way.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BALL. I am sure the Senator does not wish to leave with the Senate the impression that all the State unemployment compensation commissions do is disburse money. They also have to collect it, and they have to keep individual records of every covered employee in the State, with respect to his eligibility for benefits.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes; they have to collect the money. During the short time I have been in the Congress of the United States, have found that it has not been a very laborious task for me to receive from the Government the checks I am paid at its hands. I think one of the most delightful things in the world is to receive checks.

The compensation commissions have to keep account of the checks, it is true. They have to keep a record of the names. They have to pay out \$60,000,000 to the 83,000 persons who receive benefits. But that is not such a burden that it should cost the Government \$25,000,000. To my mind, \$25,000,000 is an enormous cost. I should like to have Senators think about it before they vote to increase above the sum of \$25,000,000 the appropriation for keeping the books and paying \$60,000,000 to unemployed persons, for it seems to me to be a large sum.

Mr. President, that is all I have to say. I yield the floor.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I shall speak very briefly on this subject. I should like to clear up, if possible, some misunderstanding. I am sure the Senator from Minnesota spoke inadvertently when he said the State commissions collect the money. The money is paid by the employer, who deducts it from the wages paid to the wage earners. That amount, plus the employer's own contribution, is paid by him.

Mr. McKELLAR. It is three-tenths of 1 percent.

Mr. BALL. Mr. President, in my State there is a merit rating system for employers. Under it, when they have a record for stabilized employment, their contributions decrease. I grant that the State does not collect the funds, but the State must have a record of what every employee has contributed and of the benefits he has received from what he has contributed.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, the State commissions do not collect the money. It is paid to the Government. The collections amount to approximately \$1,000,000,000 a year. Of that amount the Government may retain three-tenths of 1 percent for its expenses. The payments for unemployment are made through the State commissions. The State commissions, in order to make such payments properly, must have a record for every employee. While the tax is not paid to the State commissions, it is necessary for them, in order to administer the payments, to have a record of each employee.

The total amount paid last year for unemployment was approximately \$60,000,000. That is a very small sum, and is much smaller than the average or the normal amount. I have no doubt, as the Senator from Michigan has said, that with the end of the war, the readjustment of business, and the return from the war of the members of the armed forces that amount will very largely increase.

From the three-tenths of 1 percent allowed the Government for collection, there has accumulated in the Treasury of the United States \$450,000,000, in round numbers, that amount being above the amount of the expenses incurred by

the Federal Government in making the collection.

In the committee, I took the position that I thought it was better to leave the appropriation for the State unemployment commissions at \$31,000,000. The appropriation for this year is approximately \$35,000,000. I think the estimate for the next fiscal year is \$34,000,000.

As I now recall, the Bureau of the Budget recommended a reduction to \$31,000,000. The House reduced the amount to \$25,000,000. The controversy here is over the question whether the House made a mistake in reducing the amount from \$31,000,000 to \$25,000,000, and whether we should restore the \$31,000,000 figure.

I have no pride of opinion concerning this question. As a matter of fact, my own opinion was contrary to the opinion of the majority of the committee. But, in all fairness, it should be stated that the House passed the bill on June 1. The State commissions are fairly energetic about following these matters. If there ever was any complaint from anyone that the amount provided in the bill as it passed the House would impair the efficiency of administration in the States through the State commissions, it never reached me, until the Senator from Wisconsin took the floor today. My own State is fairly vocal, let me say. Kansas does not sit back and fail to express its dissent or disapproval. But I have received no complaint of any kind, either directly or indirectly, verbal or in any other way, from my State about this \$25,000,000 appropriation.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. REED. I yield.

Mr. McKELLAR. Let me say that, so far as I know, I have received no complaint about it.

Mr. REED. So I was surprised when the Senator from Wisconsin took the floor and spoke of the complaint he had received. I do not know anything about the State official whose letter he has read. I have no doubt he is all the Senator from Wisconsin has said he is. But, Mr. President, in the Appropriations Committee, I have earnestly striven to keep the appropriations at the lowest possible minimum. So I went along with the Senator in the committee, even though I, myself, had some doubt. But I do not believe the unemployment compensation work is threatened with disaster if we do not restore the \$31,000,000 figure.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to the energy and efficiency with which the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] has been pressing for the consideration of the appropriation bills during recent weeks. Both as chairman of the subcommittee and acting chairman of the full committee, he has moved the appropriation bills along with the utmost speed.

I think that the particular item under consideration is illustrative of the necessity of sending it to conference in order that it may have the consideration which it fully deserves and did not fully obtain

during consideration of the bill by the committee.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BURTON. I yield.

Mr. REED. I think the Senator from Ohio may have made a worth-while point. If we write \$25,000,000 into this bill, as the House has done, it will not be subject to any action by the conference except to be accepted by it. If we change it, it will then be open to consideration in the conference, and to being established at whatever sum between \$25,000,000 and \$31,000,000 is found to be desirable.

Mr. BURTON. I thank the Senator from Kansas for his statement, which is precisely what I wished to emphasize. If there is to be any modification of this figure from the \$25,000,000 adopted by the House it will be necessary for the Senate to insert some other figure in order that it may go to the conference committee for consideration.

I served as a member of the subcommittee and of the full Committee on Appropriations, and no one called attention to these matters. I wish to point out that neither in the House nor in the Senate hearings did representatives of the States testify on this issue. They did not present their full case. Only within the past hour I received a telephone call from the superintendent of unemployment insurance of the State of Ohio emphasizing the fact that to his surprise the figure had been reduced to \$25,000,000, whereas \$31,000,000 was less than the amount actually spent during the past year. He stated that it would be absolutely necessary for the States to carry on their work as they are doing it now. I told him that when we voted in the committee to retain the House figure it was done with the assurance and with the belief that the difference could be covered by a deficiency appropriation. He stated that although there may be some question as to what will be required for the post-war period, there is no question as to what is required to take care of current needs. It may be possible to take care of the funds for post-war planning by a deficiency bill later in the fiscal year, but the current needs require the appropriation of \$31,000,000 now.

I wish to point out that this item of \$31,000,000 represents money which is to go to the States for the administration of unemployment compensation insurance. An amount of approximately \$60,000,000 is to be distributed to beneficiaries; \$1,000,000,000 is to be collected from those who are required to make payments, and a backlog of about \$5,000,000,000 is involved. It is a three-way operation. The operation consists of payments to beneficiaries which, as the Senator from Tennessee has pointed out, is not a large operation, involving approximately only \$60,000,000 in these days of full employment. Therefore, if the entire \$25,000,000 or \$31,000,000 were required in order to distribute \$60,000,000 to beneficiaries, it would seem to be an exorbitant appropriation. But even in these days of full employment there is seen another side of the picture. Of

course, there is a small amount of disbursement for unemployment. There is a great amount of expenditure in connection with necessary administration in collecting and keeping track of the money and posting the payments which are received from employees in time of full employment.

It is pointed out that the sum which is involved, \$31,000,000, comes well within the funds collected for this purpose by the Government. It is \$4,300,000 less than the appropriation for this year and \$2,300,000 less than the actual expenses for this year.

Therefore, I believe the Senate would be wise to restore the figure to \$31,000,000, which is the figure, as I understand, recommended by the Bureau of the Budget, and thus allow the item to go to conference where the conferees may take into consideration the arguments which are now, for the first time, coming in from many States directly involved in the consideration of this issue. The conferees, therefore, will be able to decide between the \$25,000,000 and the \$31,000,000. If it is not done in that way, the issue will be foreclosed, and, to use the words of Mr. Altmeyer, this would be the effect of it—I quote from his testimony before the Senate committee:

But, as I say, the \$31,000,000 requested for next year is \$4,300,000 less than this year's appropriation, or \$2,300,000 less than the sum to be actually expended.

Senator McKellar asked this question:

Will that \$25,000,000 allowed by the House cover it?

Mr. Altmeyer replied:

I am confident it will not cover it without serious loss of efficiency and the creation of an impossible situation for these State agencies.

So, Mr. President, those who believe in retaining and strengthening the State agencies should now vote to make the figure \$31,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY].

Mr. BRIDGES. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Gillette	Revercomb
Austin	Gurney	Robertson
Ball	Hatch	Russell
Bankhead	Hawkes	Shipstead
Barkley	Hill	Stewart
Bridges	Holman	Taft
Buck	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	Kilgore	Truman
Bushfield	La Follette	Tunnell
Butler	Lucas	Tydings
Byrd	McClellan	Vandenberg
Capper	McFarland	Wagner
Chavez	Maloney	Wallgren
Cordon	Maybank	Walsh, Mass.
Danaher	Mead	Walsh, N. J.
Davis	Millikin	Weeks
Downey	Moore	Wherry
Eastland	Murdoch	White
Ellender	Murray	Wiley
Ferguson	Pepper	Willis
George	Reed	
Gerry		

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Sixty-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], on which the yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BRIDGES (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] which I transfer to my colleague, the junior Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], and will vote. I vote "yea."

Mr. DAVIS (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER]. I do not know how the Senator from Kentucky would vote if present and voting. I transfer my pair to the junior Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and will vote. I vote "yea."

The roll call was concluded.

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senators from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] and Mr. SCRUGHAM are absent on official business.

The Senator from Texas [Mr. CONNALLY] is detained in a committee meeting.

The Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS], the Senator from Arkansas [Mrs. CARAWAY], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. GREEN], the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JACKSON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER] are detained on public business. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. GUFFEY] would vote "yea," and the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE] would vote "nay."

The Senators from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY] and Mr. REYNOLDS, the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], and the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. BILBO] is detained in one of the Government departments on matters pertaining to his State.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. McCARRAN] is paired on this question with the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON]. I am advised that if present and voting, the Senator from Nevada would vote "yea," and the Senator from Louisiana would vote "nay."

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], and the Senator from Iowa [Mr. WILSON] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] has a general pair with the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN].

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] is absent on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 45, nays 19, as follows:

YEAS—45

Alken	Gerry	Revercomb
Austin	Gillette	Shipstead
Ball	Hatch	Taft
Barkley	Hawkes	Truman
Bridges	Hill	Tunnell
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Tydings
Butler	Kilgore	Vandenberg
Capper	La Follette	Wagner
Chavez	Lucas	Wallgren
Cordon	McFarland	Walsh, Mass.
Danaher	Mead	Walsh, N. J.
Davis	Millikin	Weeks
Downey	Murdoch	Wherry
Ferguson	Murray	Wiley
George	Pepper	Willis

NAYS—19

Bankhead	Holman	Robertson
Buck	McClellan	Russell
Bushfield	McKellar	Stewart
Byrd	Maloney	Thomas, Okla.
Eastland	Maybank	White
Ellender	Moore	
Gurney	Reed	

NOT VOTING—32

Andrews	Glass	Overton
Bailey	Green	Radcliffe
Bilbo	Guffey	Reynolds
Bone	Hayden	Scrugham
Brewster	Jackson	Smith
Brooks	Johnson, Calif.	Thomas, Idaho
Caraway	Langer	Thomas, Utah
Chandler	McCarran	Tobey
Clark, Idaho	Nye	Wheeler
Clark, Mo.	O'Daniel	Wilson
Connally	O'Mahoney	

So Mr. WILEY's amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the final passage of the bill.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, on page 56, after line 23, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator can do that only by unanimous consent.

Mr. BRIDGES. I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to offer an amendment on page 56, after line 23, to clarify that section of the bill.

Mr. McKellar. What is the section? Mr. BRIDGES. The National Labor Relations Board title, line 23, page 56.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New Hampshire? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I offer the amendment, in line 23 to add these words:

The existence of an agreement or a renewal thereof between management and a labor organization on or before July 1, 1942, without complaint being filed by an employee or employees, shall, however, be prima facie evidence that the organization has not been formed in violation of such section 158.

The amendment merely clarifies the language so that there will not be any twilight zone. I think it is a sound amendment and should be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. In title IV, page 56, at the end of line 23, it is proposed to insert the following:

The existence of an agreement or a renewal thereof between management and a labor organization on or before July 1, 1942, without complaint being filed by an employee or employees, shall, however, be prima facie evidence that the organization has not been formed in violation of such section 158.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES].

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the final passage of the bill.

The bill (H. R. 4899) was passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representative thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McCARRAN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. WHITE, and Mr. REED conferees on the part of the Senate.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. OVERTON. I submit a conference report on the Navy Department appropriations bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The report was read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4559) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 8 and 9.

JOHN H. OVERTON,
ELMER THOMAS,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
DAVID I. WALSH,
STYLES BRIDGES,
RUFUS C. HOLMAN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

HARRY R. SHEPPARD,
ALBERT THOMAS,
JOHN M. COFFEE,
JAMIE L. WHITTEN,
CHARLES A. PLUMLEY,
NOBLE J. JOHNSON,
WALTER C. FLOESER,

Managers on the part of the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I inquire if the report was signed by the minority members of the conference committee on the part of the Senate?

Mr. OVERTON. It was signed by all Senators in attendance at the conference.

Mr. President, I wish to make a statement about the two amendments from which the Senate conferees receded. Amendment No. 8 relates to the war aviation field in Oklahoma where oil has been discovered. The amendment which the Senate proposed was to revest the title in the original owners of the land upon their returning the purchase price and reimbursing the Federal Govern-

ment for the cost of whatever improvements it had made.

Amendment numbered 9, from which we receded, was the provision that none of the funds shall be used by the Navy Department to build facilities where there are existing facilities either publicly or privately owned, which in the judgment of the Secretary of the Navy could be obtained at a reasonable cost.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the report.

The report was agreed to.

AIR ATTACK ON JAPANESE MAINLAND

Mr. PEPPER. Mr. President, I do not wish the news to become stale that our B-29's, known as our Super Fortresses, have today bombed the mainland of Japan, without paying a word of tribute to all those who have had some part in the building of the marvelous air force which is responsible for that encouraging achievement. I know of nothing more illustrative of the greatness of the American people than their ability to start with a handful of airplanes at the time they were attacked by a vicious enemy in December 1941 and be able today to accomplish such a marvelous feat.

Too great credit cannot be given to General Arnold, who has fathered and pioneered our great and incomparable air force.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. PEPPER. I yield.

Mr. REED. I wish to invite the attention of the Senator to the fact that the B-29 airplane is made almost exclusively in Kansas. [Laughter.]

Mr. PEPPER. I am sure that the Senator from Kansas is quite proud, and justly so of that airplane.

Mr. REED. I have visited the Boeing plant at Wichita, Kans., where the B-29 is made. I have visited there several times with the approval of the Army and the courtesy of the management of the plant. The factory is a marvelous one, and it is manufacturing one of the most wonderful airplanes of the age.

Mr. PEPPER. I thank the Senator from Kansas.

To those who have been responsible for encouraging and stimulating an interest in the development of our air power, from Gen. Billy Mitchell and all who were associated with him down to Major de Seversky, we owe a great debt of gratitude. I am sure the heartfelt thanks of the millions of this country go out to those who created the magnificent fortresses of the air, and to the faithful men and women who have worked in the factories in accomplishing significant results. We are proud of their accomplishments. We know that they will rapidly hasten the crushing of the enemy and the establishment of permanent peace.

SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO WORK ON TUNNEL SITES

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair) laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 1479) providing

for the suspension of certain requirements relating to work on tunnel sites, which was on page 1, line 5, to strike out "war" and insert "wars."

Mr. MURRAY. I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE AND INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I submit the conference report on House bill 4070, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the report, as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4070) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 30, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, and 67.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert the following: "newspapers and periodicals"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "teletype news service (not exceeding \$900)"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "and not to exceed \$35,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 4: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed by said amendment insert: "\$2,000,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 6: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "and including the temporary employment (not exceeding \$30,000) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 8: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 8, and agree

to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 3 of of the said amendment, after the word "of", insert the words "more than four"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Restore the matter stricken out by said amendment amended to read as follows: "purchase of uniforms for guards and elevator conductors,"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The committee of conference report in disagreement amendments numbered 35, 57, 64, 65, and 66.

KENNETH B. McKELLAR,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN,
WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.,

Managers on the part of Senate.

C. A. WOODRUM,
JAMES M. FITZPATRICK,
JOE STARNES,
JOE HENDRICKS,
R. B. WIGGLESWORTH,
EVERETT M. DIRKSEN,
FRANCIS CASE,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. BRIDGES. A parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BRIDGES. What is the Senate considering at the moment?

Mr. McKELLAR. I have presented the conference report on the executive and independent offices appropriation bill. The House has agreed to the report. It is now proposed that the Senate complete action on the measure and send it to the President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move the adoption of the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I now ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the message from the House announcing its action on certain Senate amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to House bill 4070, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.,

June 15, 1944.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35 to the bill (H. R. 4070) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 6 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, after "appropriated" insert "subject to the approval of the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission as to the availability of manpower and subject to the approval of the Chairman of the War Production Board as to the availability of critical materials."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 57 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "and accounted for as one

fund to be known as the 'Tennessee Valley Authority fund 1945', to remain available until June 30, 1945, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the 'Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1944,' and the Tennessee Valley Authority shall file reports every 4 months with the two Appropriations Committees of the Congress of all its receipts and expenditures."

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 65 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert a period and the following: "Any officer or employee of the Government who uses or authorizes the use of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, or of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle leased by the Government, for other than official purposes or otherwise violates the provisions of this subsection shall be summarily removed from office."

That the House still further insist upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate Nos. 64 and 66 to said bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, in order to complete action on the bill I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 35, 57, and 65.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, it is almost impossible to know what is happening when we deal with amendments by number only. Will the Senator indicate what the amendments are?

Mr. McKELLAR. I will ask that the clerk be directed to read the House action on Senate amendment numbered 35.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read, as requested.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35 to the bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In line 6 of the matter inserted by said Senate engrossed amendment, after "appropriated" insert "subject to the approval of the Chairman of the War Manpower Commission as to the availability of manpower and subject to the approval of the Chairman of the War Production Board as to the availability of critical materials."

Mr. WHITE. Will the Senator indicate what that means?

Mr. McKELLAR. It provides for a release of certain critical war materials which have been impounded for some time. I am sure the Senator is in favor of it. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 35.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I now move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 57. That deals with the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, what is the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The House action on the amendment will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 57 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out and inserted by said amendment insert "and accounted for as one fund to be known as the 'Tennessee Valley

Authority fund, 1945,' to remain available until June 30, 1945, and to be available for the payment of obligations chargeable against the 'Tennessee Valley Authority fund, 1944,' and the Tennessee Valley Authority shall file reports every 4 months with the two appropriations committees of the Congress of all its receipts and expenditures."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senate conferees receded on the Tennessee Valley Authority amendment on which we had previously insisted before, and we agreed to an amendment to the House provision.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I now ask that the House action on the Senate amendment numbered 65 be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 65 to said bill and concur therein with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert a period and the following: "Any officer or employee of the Government who uses or authorizes the use of any Government-owned motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle, or of any motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicle leased by the Government, for other than official purposes or otherwise violates the provisions of this subsection shall be summarily removed from office."

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, am I correct in my understanding that the substance of that amendment involves a receding by the Senate from the penalty it provided for unlawful use of Government-owned automobiles, and substitutes therefor dismissal from office?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator accurately states the matter. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate numbered 65.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I now move that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 64 and 66.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. As I understand, that completes action on the bill, and it will now go to the President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's statement is correct.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR WAR AGENCIES

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4879, making appropriations for war agencies.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, before action is taken on the motion I wish to say that there is one amendment in the bill which is supposed to go over until tomorrow, and I want some understanding about that before the Senate proceeds to consideration of the bill.

Mr. President, I wish first to have an understanding as to the item on page 10, beginning in line 3, known as the appropriation for the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, an item which has not heretofore been in the bill, and which ratifies the creation of an executive agency by the President. I wish to have an understanding that that provision shall not be considered today.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator spoke to me about that provision this morning, and, so far as I am concerned, I have no objection whatsoever to that particular item going over until tomorrow. As I understand there will be considerable discussion about it on both sides of the aisle.

Mr. RUSSELL. I ask unanimous consent that the provision be not considered before tomorrow.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I want to be sure I understand the Senator's request. Is the Senator from Georgia asking that the item respecting the Committee on Fair Employment Practice go over until tomorrow?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes. I ask that no action shall be taken on the item dealing with this agency until tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Georgia? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The question now is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Tennessee that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4879.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4879) making appropriations for war agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments be first considered.

I must make an exception of the amendments in the section relating to the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, on page 10, after line 2. It is my understanding that the entire section relating to the Committee on Fair Employment Practice will go over until tomorrow, and I ask unanimous consent that those amendments be passed over.

Mr. RUSSELL. I understand that has already been agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, I submit two amendments to the pending bill which I ask to have printed and lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendments will be printed and lie on the table.

The clerk will state the first amendment reported by the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—Executive Office of the

President," on page 4, after line 5, to strike out:

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses, Selective Service System: For all expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System as authorized by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (50 U. S. C. App. 301); including not to exceed \$400,000 for printing and binding; purchase, for replacement, of not to exceed 32 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and, under such rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the Director of Selective Service, expenses of emergency medical care, including hospitalization, of registrants who suffer illness or injury, and the transportation, and burial, of the remains of registrants who suffer death, while acting under orders issued under the Selective Service law but such burial expenses shall not exceed \$150 in any one case; \$61,500,000: *Provided*, That such amounts as may be necessary shall be available for the planning, directing, and operation of a program of work of national importance under civilian direction, either independently or in cooperation with governmental or nongovernmental agencies, and the assignment and delivery thereto of individuals found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in work of the land or naval forces, which cooperation with other agencies may include the furnishing of funds to and acceptance of money, services, or other forms of assistance from such nongovernmental agencies for the more effectual accomplishment of the work; and for the pay and allowances of such individuals at rates not in excess of those paid to persons inducted into the Army under the Selective Service System, and such privileges as are accorded such inductees: *Provided further*, That the travel of persons engaged in the administration of the Selective Service System, including commissioned, warrant, or enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or their reserve components, may be ordered by the Director or by such persons as he may authorize, and persons so traveling shall be entitled to transportation and subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized by law: *Provided further*, That the Director of Selective Service, in prescribing per diem rates of allowance, not exceeding \$7, in lieu of subsistence for officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and of the reserve components thereof, traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty, pursuant to the first paragraph of section 12 of the act approved June 16, 1942 (37 U. S. C. 112), is hereby authorized to prescribe such per diem rates of allowance, whether or not orders are given to such officers for travel to be performed repeatedly between two or more places in the same vicinity, and without regard to the length of time away from their designated posts of duty under such orders.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Tennessee a question. As I understand, the first amendment is to strike out certain language on page 4 of the bill and transfer it to some other place in the bill.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct.

Mr. WHITE. As I understand, there is no change in the substance.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is entirely correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Executive Office of the Presi-

dent—Office for Emergency Management—Division of Central Administrative Services", on page 8, line 13, after "(not to exceed \$50,000);" to strike out "\$7,783,000" and insert "\$8,356,000", and in line 14, after the amendment just above stated, to strike out the following proviso: "Provided, That there may be transferred from this appropriation to appropriations available to the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management and to other agencies such amounts as may be necessary in connection with the transfer of functions from the Division to such agencies and funds so transferred shall be consolidated with and shall be expendable in the same manner as funds of the agencies to which functions are transferred" and insert in lieu thereof the following provisos: "Provided, That there may be transferred to this appropriation from appropriations available to the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management and to the Office of Price Administration such amounts as may be necessary for the procurement of supplies, equipment, and services for such agencies and such Administration, and funds so transferred shall be consolidated with and shall be expendable in the same manner as this appropriation: *Provided further*, That the constituent agencies (except the War Shipping Administration) of the Office for Emergency Management and the Office of Price Administration shall not establish, in the District of Columbia or in the field, fiscal, procurement, space allocation or procurement, duplicating, distribution, communication, or other general services, wherever the Director of the Bureau of the Budget determines that the Division of Central Administrative Services can render any such service."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Civilian Defense," on page 9, line 17, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$150,300" and insert "\$112,725"; in line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$13,000" and insert "\$9,750"; in the same line, before the word "and", to strike out "\$538,500" and insert "\$403,875"; in line 19, before the word "for" to strike out "\$461,500" and insert "\$346,125", and in line 21, after the words "in all", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$750,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Committee on Fair Employment Practice," on page 10, line 5, after the word "out", to strike out "the" and insert "any"; in the same line, after the word "functions", to insert "lawfully"; and in line 8, before the words "per annum", to strike out "\$10,000" and insert "\$8,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Pursuant to the unanimous-consent agreement already entered into, the amendments under the subhead "Committee on Fair Employment Practice," on page 10, will be passed over.

The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Coordinator of

Inter-American Affairs," on page 12, line 17, before the words "of which", to strike out "\$18,000,000" and insert "\$16,000,000."

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, at a subsequent meeting the committee voted to change the amount from \$16,000,000 to \$17,000,000. I therefore offer an amendment to the committee amendment, changing the amount from \$16,000,000 to \$17,000,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee to the committee amendment on page 12, line 17.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of Defense Transportation," on page 14, line 10, after the word "therefor", to strike out "\$18,000,000" and insert "\$17,000,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "National War Labor Board", on page 14, line 18, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$1,000,000" and insert "\$1,606,000", and in line 24, after the name "United States", to strike out "\$15,000,000" and insert "\$14,437,300".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of War Information", on page 19, line 21, after the word "than", to strike out "\$2,200,000" and insert "\$2,464,633"; in line 23, after the word "Director", to strike out the comma and "including book and magazine coordination sections" and insert a semicolon and "Book and Magazine Bureau; Foreign News Bureau;"; and on page 20, line 2, after the word "exceeding", to strike "\$50,000" and insert "\$54,428".

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 19, to insert:

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

Salaries and expenses, Selective Service System: For all expenses necessary for the operation and maintenance of the Selective Service System as authorized by the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 (50 U. S. C., App. 301); including not to exceed \$400,000 for printing and binding; purchase, for replacement, of not to exceed 32 motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and, under such rules or regulations as may be prescribed by the Director of Selective Service, expenses of emergency medical care, including hospitalization, of registrants who suffer illness or injury, and the transportation, and burial, of the remains of registrants who suffer death, while acting under orders issued under the selective-service law but such burial expenses shall not exceed \$150 in any one case; \$61,500,000: *Provided*, That such amounts as may be necessary shall be available for the planning, directing, and operation of a program of work of national importance under civilian direction, either independently or in cooperation with governmental or nongovernmental agencies, and the assignment and delivery thereto of individuals found to be conscientiously opposed to participation in work of the land or naval forces, which cooperation with other agencies may include the furnishing of funds to and acceptance of money, services, or other forms of assistance from such nongovernmental agencies for the more effectual accomplish-

ment of the work; and for the pay and allowances of such individuals at rates not in excess of those paid to persons inducted into the Army under the Selective Service System, and such privileges as are accorded such inductees: *Provided further*, That the travel of persons engaged in the administration of the Selective Service System, including commissioned, warrant, or enlisted personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or their reserve components, may be ordered by the Director or by such persons as he may authorize, and persons so traveling shall be entitled to transportation and subsistence or per diem in lieu of subsistence, at rates authorized by law: *Provided further*, That the Director of Selective Service, in prescribing per diem rates of allowances, not exceeding \$7, in lieu of subsistence for officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, and of the reserve components thereof, traveling on official business and away from their designated posts of duty, pursuant to the first paragraph of section 12 of the act approved June 16, 1942 (37 U. S. C. 112), is hereby authorized to prescribe such per diem rates of allowance, whether or not orders are given to such officers for travel to be performed repeatedly between two or more places in the same vicinity, and without regard to the length of time away from their designated posts of duty under such orders.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That completes the committee amendments.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on behalf of the committee, I send to the desk two amendments and ask that they be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee on behalf of the committee will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 30, line 2, in the committee amendment, after the word "binding" it is proposed to insert "and not to exceed \$1,000,000 for expenditure through other Federal agencies, and through State agencies without regard to section 3648 of the Revised Statutes, for gathering of medical and social history information on registrants"; and on page 30, line 11, in the committee amendment, it is proposed to strike out "\$61,500,000" and insert "\$62,500,000."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the vote by which the committee amendment on page 29, after line 19, was agreed to, is reconsidered.

The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR] to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee on behalf of the committee will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 23, line 19, after the word "corporation", it is proposed to insert "including the salary of the Chairman of the Board at \$10,000 per annum."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, since the amendments on page 14, in the section relating to the National War Labor Board, were agreed to, I have been

handed a joint letter from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy with reference to the reduction in the appropriation for the War Labor Board. It seems that the House of Representatives reduced the amount of the appropriation for the War Labor Board, and that the Senate committee reduced it still further, by a little more than half a million dollars. I do not intend to offer an amendment at this moment. I ask that the vote by which the amendments on page 14, lines 18 and 24, were agreed to, be reconsidered, so that tomorrow, after getting the facts, if I wish to offer an amendment I may do so.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, will the Senator first read the letter?

Mr. BARKLEY. It is a joint letter from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. It reads as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington,

HON. ALBEN W. BARKLEY,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR BARKLEY: Because of the War and Navy Departments' strong interest in the work of the National War Labor Board, we are addressing this letter to you concerning the appropriation requested by the Board for the fiscal year 1945.

As you know, the effect of labor disputes on war production is a matter of deep concern to our departments. Industrial disputes have seriously threatened the production and distribution of items which are critically needed by the armed forces. The War Labor Board is the agency charged with the responsibility for the settlement of such disputes and its effective discharge of this responsibility is essential to the War and Navy Departments. Without its timely intervention, many difficult situations which have endangered war production in the past months could not have been solved. Moreover, it prevented the development of acute situations as well as settling them. In the absence of an effectively operating and adequately staffed War Labor Board in the coming year, the ability of the Army and Navy to procure materials vitally needed by its troops will be seriously jeopardized.

For these reasons, the War and Navy Departments are deeply concerned over the prospective inability of the War Labor Board to perform its important functions if it is forced to effect any reduction in personnel. Such a reduction is now threatened by the action of the House of Representatives and the Senate Appropriations Committee in reducing the appropriation requested by the Board for the fiscal year 1945. Its request merely provided for the maintenance of personnel at existing levels, but the House of Representatives and the Senate Appropriations Committee have taken action which would necessarily result in a substantial reduction in the Board's personnel. Even assuming that the present heavy work load of the Board does not increase, any such reduction would, in our opinion, make it impossible for the Board to keep up currently with its work. There are indications that the volume of this work will increase in the coming year.

Under these circumstances, the War Department and Navy Department urge that you take steps to secure a restoration of the amounts which have been cut from the Budget estimate for the War Labor Board for the fiscal year 1945.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.
JAMES FORRESTAL,
Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BARKLEY. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not recall any details of the hearings on the appropriation for this agency, but the amount which was allowed by the Senate amendment which has been approved is exactly the amount of the appropriation this agency had for the present fiscal year.

So, unless there has been an increase in the salaries of the personnel employed in that agency, it should be adequate to maintain the agency at its present level.

Mr. BARKLEY. Evidently the amount approved by the House is below the Budget estimate.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, yes; it is below the Budget estimate, but not below the amount the agency has had for the present year. We restored the amount to exactly the amount it has had this year. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy say that will cause a reduction of personnel. I should like to know how that could be, unless the Board has greatly increased the salaries of its employees during the year.

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall try to obtain that information by tomorrow, and I will ask that the vote on the committee amendment be reconsidered, if necessary, if I decide to offer an amendment to it.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator would have to ask to have the Senate reconsider its action on the bill, also.

Mr. BARKLEY. The amendment would be to the pending bill, not to the one just passed.

Mr. BILBO. Mr. President, I ask the majority leader, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], also to provide a break-down of the figure, so as to show how the money would be spent.

Mr. BARKLEY. I shall try to obtain all the information about it.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Kentucky?

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, what is the request?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The request is that the vote by which the amendment on page 14, under the heading "National War Labor Board," was agreed to, be reconsidered, so that the Senator from Kentucky may offer the amendment he desires to offer.

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me say I am in favor of the bill as it is now written, before it is further amended. Will the Senator from Kentucky explain the parliamentary situation?

Mr. BARKLEY. The situation simply will be, if my request is granted, that the vote by which the Senate committee amendment was agreed to will be reconsidered, and the amendment will still remain as a committee amendment before the Senate. I merely wish to have an opportunity, if I find it desirable to do so after I obtain the facts, to offer an amendment to the committee amendment. If I do not offer an amendment to the committee amendment it will be adopted as it is.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Kentucky? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on pages 2 and 3 there is a typographical error. As the bill now reads, the parenthesis begins after the word "hire", in line 22, page 2, and ends after the word "Statutes", in line 5, page 3. However, the parenthesis should end after the word "purchase", in line 23 on page 2. I ask that the correction be made.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Tennessee? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. Also, on page 3, in line 10, after the first word in that line, the word "not", the word "to" appears. That word should be stricken out, and I so request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. That completes the committee amendments, with the exception of those passed over.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, under the agreement previously entered into, the bill will go over until tomorrow. Therefore, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MURDOCK in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Rear Admiral William S. Pye, United States Navy, when retired on July 1, 1944, to be placed on the retired list with the rank of vice admiral, pursuant to an act of Congress approved June 16, 1942; and

The following-named naval aviators of the Marine Corps Reserve to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps, in accordance with the provisions of the Naval Aviation Personnel Act of 1940, as amended:

Richard E. Maulsby, from the 9th day of February 1942.

Alexander M. Hearn, from the 1st day of May 1942.

Frank H. Simonds, from the 18th day of July 1942.

Robert H. Barrow, a citizen of Louisiana, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 28th day of July 1943.

Earl F. Stanley, a citizen of Ohio, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 7th day of August 1943.

The below-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 4th day of February 1944:

Grover C. Williams, Jr., a citizen of Virginia.

Gerald G. Kirby, a citizen of Florida.

Charles E. Walker, a citizen of Illinois.

Raoul J. Archambault, a citizen of Rhode Island.

By Mr. WHITE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Executive D, Seventy-eighth Congress, second session, a protocol signed at London on February 7, 1944, for the United States of America, the Union of South Africa, the Commonwealth of Australia, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, New Zealand, and Norway, amending in certain particulars the international agreement for the regulation of whaling signed at London on June 8, 1937, as amended by the protocol signed at London on June 24, 1938 (Executive Rept. No. 2).

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask that the President be notified forthwith of the confirmation of the postmaster nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

That completes the calendar.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Friday, June 16, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 15 (legislative day of May 9), 1944:

THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES MARSHALS

Arthur D. Fairbanks, of Colorado, to be United States marshal for the District of Colorado. (Mr. Fairbanks is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 10, 1944.)

Bernard Fitch, of Connecticut, to be United States marshal for the District of Connecticut. (Mr. Fitch is now serving in this office under an appointment which expired May 16, 1944.)

Frank C. Blackford, of New York, to be United States marshal for the Western District of New York. (Mr. Blackford is now serving in this office under an appointment which expires June 24, 1944.)

Thomas N. Curran, of Maine, to be United States marshal for the District of Maine, vice John C. Utterback, resigned.

IN THE NAVY

Commodore Andrew F. Carter, U. S. N. R., to be a rear admiral in the Naval Reserve, for temporary service, to continue while serving as executive, Army-Navy Petroleum Board.

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ALABAMA

David S. Ward, Cuba, Ala., in place of Jack Vaughan, transferred.

David R. Wyatt, Eden, Ala. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

ARKANSAS

Benjamin P. Davis, Altus, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Canda E. Smith, Lowell, Ark. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

CALIFORNIA

Edward F. Schobert, Lathrop, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Fred B. Rossi, St. Helena, Calif., in place of Joseph Galewsky, retired.

Charles H. Elgar, San Gabriel, Calif., in place of L. C. Murphy, resigned.

FLORIDA

Alice W. Martin, Bay Pines, Fla., in place of L. F. Baxley, removed.

IDAHO

Lawrence A. Gillett, Declo, Idaho. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Jessie W. Wilson, Weippe, Idaho, in place of L. M. Pratt, removed.

ILLINOIS

Robert E. Ward, Chillumcothe, Ill., in place of W. T. McCanna, deceased.

Clarence H. Lindsay, Tilden, Ill., in place of George Lyons, resigned.

IOWA

Eugene J. Halligan, Davenport, Iowa, in place of H. J. McFarland, deceased.

Achsa F. Lookabill, Hastings, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Fae A. Deitchler, Silver City, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

KANSAS

Ivan R. Cordill, Bern, Kans. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

MISSISSIPPI

Archie Patterson, Pinola, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Clara L. Wright, West Enterprise, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

NEBRASKA

Walter J. Baur, Dix, Nebr. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Irving Rolston, Greenland, N. H. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

NEW JERSEY

Fred Gordon Lowden, Leesburg, N. J., in place of G. A. Fowler, resigned.

Catherine E. Kenny, Mountain Lakes, N. J., in place of P. B. Hanlon, resigned.

NEW MEXICO

Bettie E. Jones, Corona, N. Mex., in place of R. L. Thomas, resigned.

NEW YORK

Mildred M. Jones, Hagaman, N. Y., in place of L. C. Vunk, removed.

NORTH CAROLINA

Jessie L. Shipman, Horse Shoe, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Audrey Hoggard, Lewiston, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

OHIO

Mary I. Timko, Barton, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Homer T. Gates, Moscow, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Raymond E. Schryver, Warren, Ohio, in place of H. J. Dixon, deceased.

Harry R. Eastwood, West Richfield, Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

OKLAHOMA

Florence A. Davis, Goltry, Okla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Marie Eden, Kinta, Okla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Rex T. Strickland, Madill, Okla., in place of R. T. Strickland. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

Ida M. Duke, Ninnekah, Okla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Lellah V. Walker, Spavinaw, Okla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

OREGON

Fred O. Parsons, Hammond, Oreg. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Isabella E. Lee, Jordan Valley, Oreg., in place of M. M. Anderson, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA

Clarence R. Kring, Davidsville, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Vernon M. Hatch, Forksville, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Gertrude M. Reed, Great Bend, Pa., in place of Carrie Stephens, retired.

John Stipanovich, Harwick, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Carrie Walpusk, Jenners, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Ralph W. Whipkey, Ohlerville, Pa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Pauline J. Ceryak, Tire Hill, Pa., in place of Mary Kauffman, deceased.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Anna F. Foy, Early Branch, S. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Mattie H. Graham, Pomaria, S. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Ilah L. Scriver, South Shore, S. Dak. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

TENNESSEE

Edith Caldwell, Lupton City, Tenn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Amy E. Davis, Oakdale, Tenn., in place of L. N. Alley, deceased.

TEXAS

Hazel M. Ricks, De Kalb, Tex., in place of T. B. Lenox, deceased.

VERMONT

John E. Stewart, Morrisville, Vt., in place of J. E. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired June 23, 1942.

VIRGINIA

James B. Blake, Sandston, Va., in place of E. P. White, resigned.

WASHINGTON

Velma P. Hix, Duvall, Wash. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

WEST VIRGINIA

Irvin G. Bowman, Petersburg, W. Va., in place of G. L. Smith, transferred.

Benjamin F. Hall, Thorpe, W. Va. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

WISCONSIN

Carl W. Janssen, De Pere, Wis., in place of J. S. McHugh, removed.

John J. Burkhard, Monroe, Wis., in place of J. J. Burkhard. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1941.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 15 (legislative day of May 9), 1944:

POSTMASTERS

CALIFORNIA

Esther D. Willson, Bigpine.

COLORADO

James D. Willson, Monte Vista.

Thomas H. Wand, Paonia.

KANSAS

Clarence G. Nevins, Dodge City.

J. S. Shilling, Junction City.

Helen Six, Lyons.

NEW YORK

Harold W. Becker, Catskill.
Ernest Rose, Central Valley.
Christena L. Sands, Hamden.
Graham Chapman, North Cohocton.
George P. Murphy, Roslyn Heights.
Frank C. Beams, Schenectady.
Stephen H. Keating, Waterford.

OKLAHOMA

Verdia Comer, Big Cabin.

TEXAS

Laura Harrison North, Riviera.
Robert L. Smith, Roaring Springs.
Levi E. Baker, Shallowater.
Clyde V. Welch, Somerville.

WASHINGTON

Allison C. Presson, Buena.

WYOMING

Fred B. Borne, Hulett.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1944

The House met at 11 o'clock a. m.
The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art the Lord of life, as we contemplate Thy works, grant that our hearts may be in tune with nature and in harmony with Thy holy purpose. Speak to us and blend our words in full accord with the music of Thy love and in the strength of Thy wisdom, without which shivered and sunken would be the world in which we live. Thou who knowest our frame, open our spiritual vision that we may behold the marvelous resources which Thou hast prepared for us.

Be pleased to crowd us this day with self-respect, self-knowledge, and self-control which lead to power and influence. We pray for the urgency of a defiant faith from which the substance of a better world can be born—showing a God who is just and good. Help us to feel the warm flames of sympathetic co-operation, breathing the spirit of the Master, and interpreting His rule of conduct. We would remember that we are debtors to a great host of brave men who are serving us that there may be fewer shackles, less guilt and misery among fallen humanity. Do Thou encourage us to be brave and open-minded men and women, deserving the great honor which our Republic has bestowed upon us. At this Capitol shrine, we pray that we may reassert and renew our obligations, work and pray for the highest good. We lift our praise to Thee, O Saviour. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

PROCESSING TAX ON COCONUT OIL

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, at the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. DOUGHTON], I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4837) to extend for an additional 2 years the suspension in part of the processing tax on coconut oil.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.